THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

April 26, 1941

Russo-Japanese Agreement Precipitates War Situation in Pacific

Shanghai's Economic Fate

BY JOHN AHLERS

Japanese Occupy Ports

Gambling-Crime Link

Shanghai's German-Jewish Refugees Lead Lives of Despair

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

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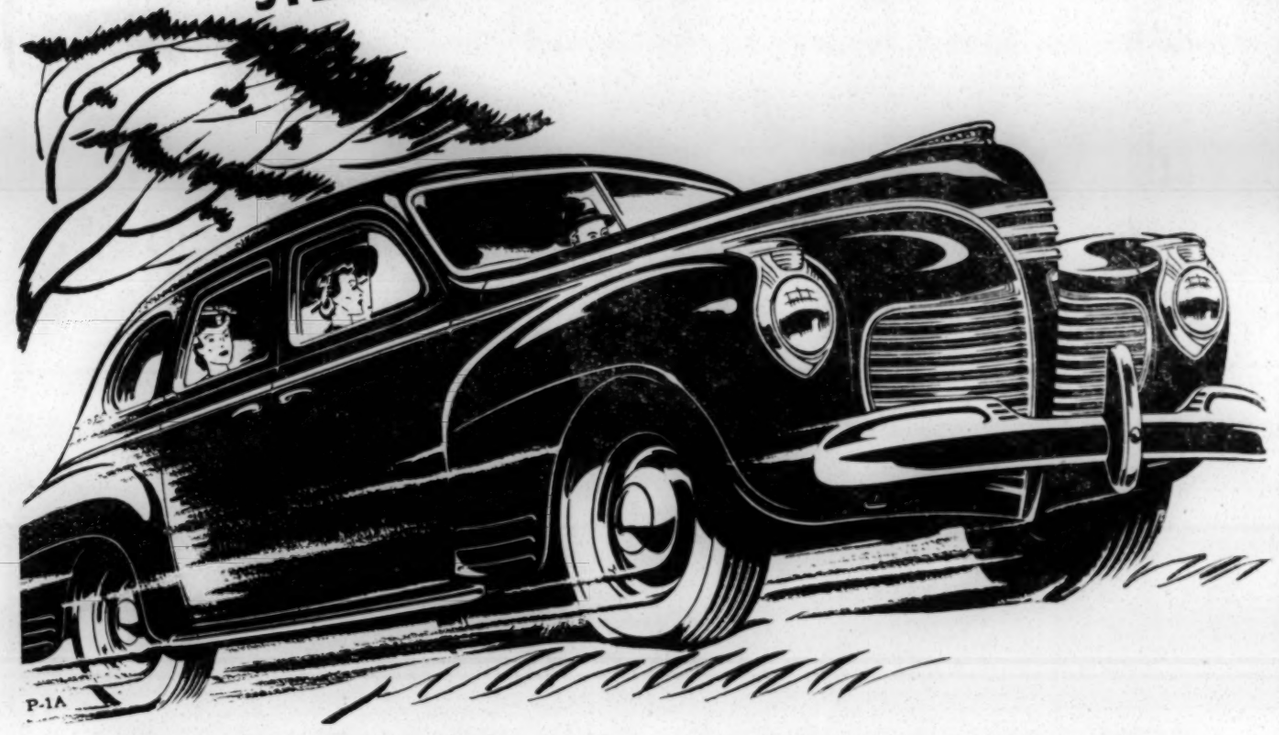

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

STALIN'S IMPERIALISM

To the Editor:

I have read a great number of letters in your issues about the friction between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, resulting from the New Fourth Army Incident. Some were sympathetic with the former and others were with the latter. No matter how many reasons or uncerain reports were given in support of one's assertion, the fact is still the fact. Here I should like to mention some well-known facts on which the argument must be founded.

It is undeniable that the Communist Party in any country is more or less under the control of Soviet Russia, therefore we can not do other than consider what Stalin has done above all. We may not fail to remember Stalin's "achievements." Three small Baltic states Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania were annexed; Finland was invaded; Poland was partitioned; Rumania was compelled to cede her Bessarabia; even our Outer-Mongolia was also provoked to disunite and became a state of the Soviet Union some years ago.

Judging from above-mentioned facts we can easily be sure that Stalin is no less brutal than any other imperialist. The only distinction between them is that Stalin's greed is not so manifest as that of some other imperialists. It is simply because Stalin hides under the pharisaical cloak of Communism. He instills Communism in our people's minds with the only object of instigating our brethren to oppose their own government, whereby he would be in a position to take advantage of the disturbance to realize his ambition. In other words, Communism has undoubtedly become the weapon of the Russian aggressor. This being the case, "why don't we abandon such a poisonous doctrine to uphold our own principle?" In actual fact Communism, however, was originally a good principle, yet we can by no means blindly follow Stalin's fraudulent and divergent one. While it would also be foolish to approve of the Japanese so-called "Anti-Communism" under the auspices of puppet Regime, nevertheless, we hope that the Chinese Communists will have nothing to do with Stalin. Then plans can be carried into effect in accordance with the real doctrine and no danger will be risen.

The recent conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, of course, exposed Stalin's further intrigue. It is well-known that Japan is Russia's irreconciliable foe and also our mortal enemy, but for his own interest, despite the enmity, Stalin, once having pledged to support China, finally signed the pact without any consideration being given to the fact that our country, struggling for existence against the Japanese invasion for four years, will win the ultimate victory before long, while Japan, exhausted by our resistance, is now in an awkward dilemma. It is no exaggeration to say that this pact will enliven the dying Japan, since large numbers of her troops, guarding against Russia's invasion for years, can take free action Needless to say, Japan will immediately embark on her Southward Expansion policy. I hate Stalin for his fickleness.

In view of the late crisis we, being students, can not but ardently hope that Our-Communists should sink our difference, at least, for the time being, and shake hands with the Kuomintang so that two great parties may unanimously follow the Three People's Principle fixed by our National Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to drive out our enemy.

VINCENT J. H. WANG.

Shanghai,
April 17, 1941.

SCIENCE MORE POPULAR

To the Editor:

The academic year 1937, when the Sino-Japanese conflict commenced marked a turning point in the major subjects of Chinese University students. In that year the total number of science students approximately equalled that of non-science students. According to the records of the Ministry of Education there were 15,263 science and 15,297 arts students in national and government-registered universities and colleges. In previous years science students had represented on the average only one-fourth.

The number of science students rose to 22,955 in 1939, compared with 19,992 non-science college students, registered with the Ministry of Education. Increased interest in science subjects is due partly to the readjustment of college courses by the educational authorities and partly to increased recognition by Chinese society of the importance of industrialization. Further impetus for students to engage in theoretical and practical science is furnished by the rapid development of state-owned and private industries.

In recent years, particularly from 1938 on, governmental authorities have spared no effort in the promotion and development of engineering education in China. New schools and colleges of technology have been opened and new departments

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added to universities and science colleges. Vocational schools have been established with governmental aid. Certain state or private factories are required to furnish practical courses on their premises outside of regular working hours. Then, too, better arrangements have been made by the educational authorities with the managements of industrial plants, facilitating practice work for enterprising students during vacations.

Whether in the form of new classes, departments or colleges, facilities for engineering education have been expanded under governmental auspices. Last July, in carrying out the plans of the Supreme National Defense Council, the Executive Yuan asked the universities to turn out in the next five years 5,000 mechanical and electrical engineers. At 14 colleges, including the National Central University in Chungking, the Ministry of Education ordered the opening of 25 classes, each of 40 students, in mechanical and electrical (including illuminating) engineering.

J. C. SHIH

Hongkong, April 15, 1941.

ALARMING REVELATION

To the Editor:

Following the murder of still another employee of the Puppet Central Reserve Bank, three senior staff members out of the 128 clerks of the Bank of China, released recently were assassinated in cold blood. According to reports by the Bank of China, it is understood that the Nanking kidnappers had previously offered to release their victims by compelling the Bank authorities to take full responsibility that there would be no further assassinations of employees of the Central Reserve Bank, but in case one staff member was assassinated they would unhesitatingly kill three, to be selected from the 128 clerks to whom they had given each a number by which the victim would be picked out by lot.

It was further disclosed that strict vigilance was being kept in the past week on the movements of the released clerks in and around their staff quarters and 96 Jessfield Road. They had not been permitted to return to their work since. The most alarming thing was the report that nine senior men of the Bank of China called at 76 Jessfield, headquarters of gangsterism, at the invitation of the kidnappers. They were entertained cordially for a considerable time, but of the nine persons six were ordered to leave first and the others requested to remain for some time and were later escorted to the Staff Quarter by armed police, where they were fired on resulting in two killed instantaneously and one wounded.

The families of the employees, in fact practically all the families, numbering about 77 residing in the Bank Compound, known as Centro Terrace, have moved out in recent days. In consequence, the school was closed and the big premise is deserted, thus bringing to a "successful achievement" the premeditated plan of the traitors.

BANKER

Shanghai, April 22nd, 1941.

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

April 23, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	11⅜
Amer. Waterworks	4¼
Anaconda Copper	23⅝
Bethlehem Steel	69¾
Chrysler	58
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2⅛
Gen. Motors	38
Goodyear T. & R.	10¼B
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	25
Lockheed Aircraft	20⅛
Mont. Ward	33¼
N. Y. Central	12¼
Texas Corp	37
U. S. Steel	52½

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, May	11.14/14
New York Rubber, May	22.45/45
New York Hides, June	13.70B/71A
Chicago Wheat, May	88⅞/89
Chicago Corn, May	67¼/67⅜
New York Sugar, No. 4, May	0.75½B/76½A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

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Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$18.82	=Sh.$18.82	=Sh.$18.82	=Sh.$19.05	=Sh.$18.05	=Sh.$19.05
Demand Selling rate on London ... £1-0-0	=Sh.$75.29	=Sh.$75.29	=Sh.$75.29	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04	=Sh.$76.04
Demand Buying rate on London ... £1-0-0	=Sh.$73.14	=Sh.$73.14	=Sh.$73.14	=Sh.$73.85	=Sh.$73.85	=Sh.$73.85

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Selling rate during APRIL 18—24 1941

Shanghai $100. equals Yen	22	22	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
Shanghai $100. equals Guilders	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Shanghai $100. equals Rupees	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½
Shanghai $100. equals Pesos	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
Shanghai $100. equals Hongkong $	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21	21

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報

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RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT PRECIPITATES WAR SITUATION IN PACIFIC

THE Russo-Japanese Pact, which Yosuke Matsuoka, Tokyo Foreign Minister, declared was designed for the purpose of preserving the peace of the Orient apparently is destined to have an opposite effect and may be a prelude to war—as the Stalin-Hitler Pact was a prelude to armed conflict in Europe!

The conclusion that events in the Far East seen to be pointing toward early war involving the United States and Japan is becoming more and more definite as the evidence piles up.

Immediate evidence is intensification of Japan's drive on China in the hope of bringing an end to the four-year-old struggle so as to free Japan's land and naval forces for adventures further afield. On the American side the evidence includes a speeding up of U. S. aid for China and intensification of military activity in the Philippines and elsewhere.

The disturbing effect of the Russo-Japanese Pact, which most observers now believe contains secret and sinister military clauses, is rapidly becoming evident. For example, Dr. Shigetomo Sayegusa, writing in the April number of the Tokyo magazine 改造 said that the Russo-Japanese Pact causing the elimination of the anti-Comintern Pact, would result in the delimitation of spheres of influence in East Asia, an arrangement for mutual economic assistance between Japan and Russia—and ultimately the realization of a FOUR-WAY AXIS EMBRACING TOKYO-MOSCOW-BERLIN-ROME!

This, in the opinion of Dr. Sayegusa, would enable Stalin to revoke the China-aid clause in the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact "so that all-China could march toward the bright future of a new world order." Matsuoka declared in his first interview, following his return to Tokyo on April 22 that his conversations in Berlin and Rome were expected to "inject some life into the Tripartite Pact." He also expressed his contempt for American sensibilities by telling the Japanese newspapers that he expected the United States to "sing praise" for Japan's recent political activities, "because the United States regards itself as a champion of peace . . . . and Japan has demonstrated her real intentions by deeds and not words!"

To quote further from Dr. Sayegusa, "In order to give full life to the Three Power Alliance Pact (Axis), it should serve as a foot-hold for an alliance of Japan, Germany, Soviet Union and Italy, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOWNING BRITAIN, WHICH COUNTRY IS THE NUCLEUS AND INCARNATION OF THE OLD ORDER! Continuing, the Japanese writer argued that if Japan and Germany could cooperate there was no reason why the Soviet Union couldn't be brought into the alliance.

Probably of most startling interest, following similar developments at Singapore a short time previously when large bodies of Australian and Indian troops were landed, was the landing of U. S. reinforcements at Manila for the purpose of strengthening the defenses of the Philippines. The forces landed on April 22, from the Army Transport Republic, included 2,058 men, of whom 1,400 are infantrymen. The men came from Fort Mason, California and constituted the largest single contingent of American soldiers ever to arrive in the Orient. According to a dispatch by Richard Wilson, *United Press* correspondent at Manila, most of the American soldiers will be assigned to Corrigidor, fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay. The arrival of the American troops, according to the

"How Soon Will It Bust?

The Chicago Tribune.

correspondent, served to focus attention on the fact that the United States was spending more for military establishments in the Philippines at present than it had spent throughout the 42 years since it wrested the Islands from Spain. The urgency for speed in building up the defenses of the Philippines was indicated in the arrival on the previous day, by Clipper Plane, of seven construction engineers, whose services would be required for the construction of barracks, storehouses, workshops and hangars before the beginning of the rainy season in mid-June, which would make the tent encampments virtually untenable.

The Filipino-owned *Philippines Herald* called attention to the fact that forty-two years ago American troops came to the Philippines to conquer, and then to liberate the Filipinos . . . "the mighty bonds of friendship between the ruler and the ruled have replaced the chains of oppressive authority and the Filipinos do not now resent the presence of similar troops," declared the editor.

It was also reported that 2,200 additional American troops are scheduled to arrive in early May aboard the Washington. President Manuel Quezon authorized an expenditure of US$1,000,000 for the purchase of livestock, poultry and seeds for short-season crops in order to speed up the Islands' food supplies.

According to a report in the *New York Times* on April 18, steps are being taken to immediately increase the Philippine Army from 20,000 to 40,000 and its organization will be coordinated with that of the U. S. armed forces. Maintenance will be provided from a fund of US$50,000,000 which is being turned over to the Philippines by the U. S. Treasury. The Commander of the armed forces in the Philippines, including native troops, probably will be Major-General George Grunert, at present commander of the Philippine Division of the U. S. Armed forces in the Islands.

Also of interest in connection with developments at Manila was the report that Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell might be appointed next High Commissioner to the Philippines in the event the present incumbent, Francis B. Sayre, is recalled for other duty at Washington, as rumored.

Expectation that Japan would embark immediately on her ambitions program to seize the colonial possessions of Britain, France and Netherlands in the South Seas—in the event the war went against Britain in the Mediterranean sector—prevailed in the United States as well as the Far East. According to a report in the *Washington Post*, the rumored simultaneous withdrawal of Russian and Japanese troops from the Siberian-Manchuokuan borders, following the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Pact, would enable Japan to withdraw at least a part of the Kwantung Army elsewhere, possibly for attack on Malaya, "providing the world situation became propitious . . . . and with the Germans victorious in the Balkans and threatening the Suez and the American state-of-mind being temporarily that of dangerous apathy, Japan may decide that now is the time to strike at Singapore and the Netherlands Indies."

In this connection the thought occurred that Japan's recent press commotion about an alleged Anglo-American-Dutch Pact and a move to "encircle" Japan was designed to prepare the Japanese public for another adventure. The Japanese are tempted to "cash in" on the Soviet Pact immediately, stated the *Washington Post*, which warned the administration that it was necessary to follow a policy of "utmost vigilance, involving consultation with the anti-Axis powers and redoubled assistance to the Chungking Government." The fact that United States, Britain and Netherlands Indies had discussed common problems in the event of a Japanese attack at a recent meeting of their representatives at Manila, was responsible for sensational stories in the Japanese newspapers that a secret military agreement had been agreed upon by United States, Britain, Australia, Netherlands Indies and China. This was denied by both United States and Australia, but the possibility that such a pact existed provided the Japanese chauvinists with propaganda material justifying their own contemplated moves. The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* claimed that Allied forces would oppose Japan's southward policy by requisitioning materials, personnel and resources in India, China, Australia and the Philippines; secondly, the National Defense Industries Company in Australia and three arsenals in Sydney, Wellington and Melbourne will be made bases of line of supplies for the Allied forces. The Japanese paper said that Sir Robert Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East, would assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army and Air forces, while Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Asiatic Fleet would become Commander-in-Chief of the combined Allied Fleet, headquartered at Singapore. Chungking would be represented in the Allied Command by Generals Pei Chung-hsi, Chang Chun and Shang Chen.

"Miss Liberty—1941 Style!
(As seen by Japan)

Kato in Japan Times Advertiser.

The Japanese artist depicts President Roosevelt in the act of providing Miss Liberty with a militant dress for the 1941 season.

MOTIVES BEHIND PACT

A previous article in these columns (April 19) dealing with the motives behind the Russo-Japan Pact, cited the element of revenge on Stalin's part and the desire on the part of both Russia and Japan to obtain mutual recognition of their respective thefts of Chinese territory. But it has remained for Karl von Wiegand, veteran *Hearst* correspondent, to cite an even more potent motive which inspired the Japanese and Russians to join forces. In a dispatch which he wrote in Shanghai, Von Wiegand declared that "Shanghai political quarters viewed the Pact as Moscow's reply to the visit to Chungking of Dr. Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, and the change-over to the Anglo-Saxon camp which the Chungking Government made after Currie's visit." Mr. Von Wiegand stated further that the belief

prevailed in Shanghai that the Soviet Ambassador at Chungking, the Chinese war-time Capital, would withdraw—"which would be a still harder blow," he said. The *Hearst* correspondent declared further that Matsuoka's success, following the conclusion of the Thailand-Indo-China war had given Japanese prestige preponderance over that of the United States "which has too long allowed itself to be influenced by British diplomacy, something which once had its successes, but has not stood the test in the present war." Von Wiegand ended his dispatch with the characteristic German statement. "The tea drinking Hitler of 52 has defeated the Whiskey-drinking Churchill of 67 on the diplomatic field just as his modern troops have defeated the troops of the Allies."

In another dispatch from Shanghai, published in the New York *Journal-American*, Von Wiegand declared that the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact was "generally regarded in the Far East as a crushing blow to Anglo-Saxon diplomatic game." Continuing, he accused the Anglo-Saxon "clique" surrounding Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as being responsible for this development. He said that new assurances and promises given Chungking by the United States "had not been sufficient to wipe out China's disappointment over insufficient help which had been given Chungking, and also had not been able to wipe off the impression which the Soviet-Japanese pact had created, especially as many circles believed that the pact contained secret clauses regarding the demarcation of Japan's and Russia's spheres of interest in China."

Mr. Von Wiegand, who spent many years in Germany and interviewed Hitler and other Nazi leaders on many occasions, came to Shanghai several months ago and has continued his association with Nazi leaders here and in Tokyo. He frequently flies back and forth between Shanghai and the Japanese capital, his latest flight to Tokyo being timed to coincide with the arrival there of Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister from his memorable trip to the Axis capitals in Europe. William Randolph Hearst head of the *Hearst Newspapers*, in his syndicated column on April 19 severely criticised Secretary of State, Cordell Hull for his "astonishing attitude that the Russo-Japanese pact had no special significance or effect as far as the United States was concerned . . . . which constituted further evidence of the bland and blind self-assurance which the United States Government regards and conducts its foreign affairs." Hearst declared that the Russo-Japanese Pact "was plain and positive indication that the Russians have a friendly inclination to the Axis and that Russia is determined to continue a policy of peaceful absorption of territory which is advantageous to it . . . . the democracies should be more visionary and more practical . . . . the pact did not mark a change of policy, but merely continuance of a policy . . . America brought about the Japanese alliance with Russia just as England brought about the Nazi alliance with the Soviets." Hearst concluded, however, that the pact "did not necessarily mean war with the United States . . . ."

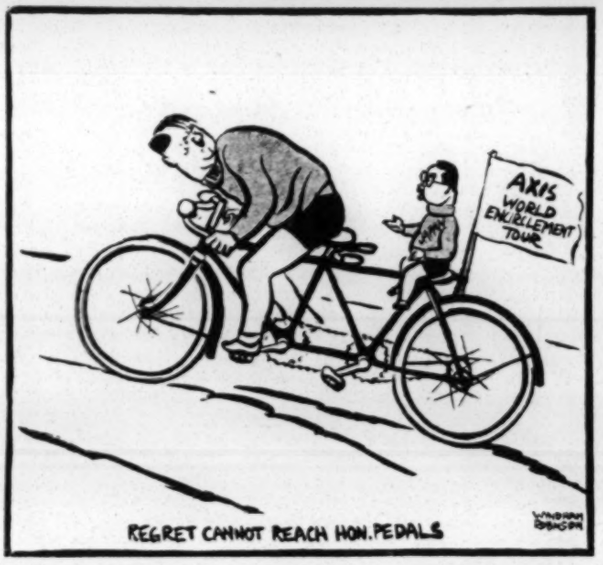
Von Wiegand recently told friends that he had not visited Chungking to sound out the views of Chinese officialdom "because the British would not give him a visa to travel through Hongkong."

The *Central China Daily News*, personal organ of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government, voiced the view (April 21) that the Russo-Japanese Pact was a counter-measure against the Anglo-American blockade of the Far East . . . ."rather than a factor tending to hasten the outbreak of a war in the South Pacific. . . . From the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii and from Australia to Singapore, the British and American naval and air forces have formed one strong 'iron chain' which deprives Far Eastern countries of their rightful freedom of action . . . . it is not unlikely that Japan, after conclusion of the Pact, may establish direct communication lines with her allies in Europe through Soviet neutrality and obtain the necessary supplies from the U.S.S.R. . . . The recent military conferences of Britain, America and Netherlands in Manila reeked of gunpowder. . . . The pact has an important meaning not overlooked by Germany. . . . Thanks to the pact, Japan is now fully prepared for war in the South Pacific . . . the pact is defensive in nature to Japan, but is a serious blow to Britain."

Communist Reactions

Heisuke Yanagawa, Minister of Justice in Japan, in the course of an address delivered before the annual conference of prefectural governments said that it was "necessary to redouble efforts on the part of the procuratorial authorities to curb the activity of agents of subversive doctrines which, 'unfortunately has been showing an increase of late." Mr. Yanegawa said,

"Did the Russian Pact Help?



London Star.

"To all appearances communism is beginning to raise its head in Japan again. I know enough of the mental condition of the Japanese to take the position that efforts to spread the doctrine of communism in this country will be fruitless. Needless to say, condign punishment should be meted out to propagators of thoughts and ideas which are incompatible with the national structure. The regulations concerning control of subversive activities have lately been strengthened. The motive was to purge the country of all elements whose presence is undesirable from the point of view of maintaining the nation structure.

"There is a thing called alien thought propaganda. The part played by this type of alien propaganda sees an increase with the development of the situation which finds a modern war developing all phases of a total war. The revised regulations will cover activity designed to undermine the morale of the people.

"There is all the more need to control acts of espionage at a time when countries which are hostile to Japan are engrossed in activities aimed at undermining the thought front of the nation."

It also was of some significance that all of the Japanese puppet governments in China from Nanking to Manchukuo declared their intention of continuing campaigns against the Communists. The spokesman of the Peiping Political Council, which controls the northern administration and is quite independent of the Nanking puppet government, declared that the pact signed by Japan and the Soviet Union "would not in any way influence the anti-Communist campaign now being waged in North China." The spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai also declared that Japan "would continue to oppose Communism . . . . but anti-Com-

munism is not contradictory to friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan."

NAZI ECONOMIC MISSION

A German Economic Mission, headed by Helmuth Wohlthat, arrived in Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo on April 21, and after calls on the officials of Manchukuo was expected to proceed to Tokyo immediately. The Mission was composed of six men, including:

Dr. Voss, Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Section of the Foreign Office's Trade Bureau.

Dr. Joachim von Spindler, Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Section of the Ministry of Economics.

Mr. Buchwald, member of the Far Eastern Affairs Section of the Ministry of Economics.

Dr. Nelson, Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Section of the Ministry of Food; and

Mr. Rosenbuch, representative of the Reichsbank.

Dr. Wohlthat, head of the Mission, is superintendent of the Netherlands Bank and is the director of Germany's five year plan.

U.S. Ships Reported Convoying War Materials to Britain

"These convoys would mean gunfire and gunfire would mean war." Such were the words of President Roosevelt two months ago. Now with "these convoys" probably already existing and, in addition, with American and Canadian resources avowedly pooled for defense of the British Empire, the United States' smouldering undeclared war on Germany and Axis powers promises soon to break out into an open de facto conflict.

Major controversial reports in America this past week have been concerned with the question, "Are American ships being used to convoy Britain-bound vessels?" The New York Daily News in a revelation almost as repercussive as the New York Nation's disclosure in 1920 that the Marines, entirely unknown to the general public, had been fighting for five years in Santo Domingo and Haiti under executive order, published a report that American convoys of war materials to England already exist. This news was confirmed by Representative Tobey, who has received similar information from a sailor home from "convoy duty."

The Administration, however, has evasively denied this report with the statement that neutrality patrols have been extended farther out into the Atlantic since the acquisition of Greenland and British bases.

Convoys in the Offing

But it really matters little whether convoys are now in existence or not. Administrative statements and actions assure us that if they do not now exist, they soon will. President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, has declared that the United States will protect merchant ships wherever they go as long as they do not enter the combat zones which he himself proclaims under the Neutrality Act. This means that warships will soon be escorting American bottoms into the Red Sea and Portuguese waters, both war zones, although not so declared.

Furthermore, William Builitt, former ambassador to France and still close to the administration, stated in an article for Life that the United States, because of tremendous British tonnage losses amounting to 100,000 tons a week for the past four weeks, must organize convoys of its own ships and escort them by American warships across the Atlantic to England.

These two declarations, plus congressional shelfing of a proposal to prohibit the use of American warcraft in convoys, add up but to one thing—that the United States is determined that "lease and lend" materials for Britain will reach island ports and not sink beneath the waves. Because British ships are needed in Mediteranean waters, this requires the use of American convoys which, as President Roosevelt has affirmed, is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Joint Action Seen

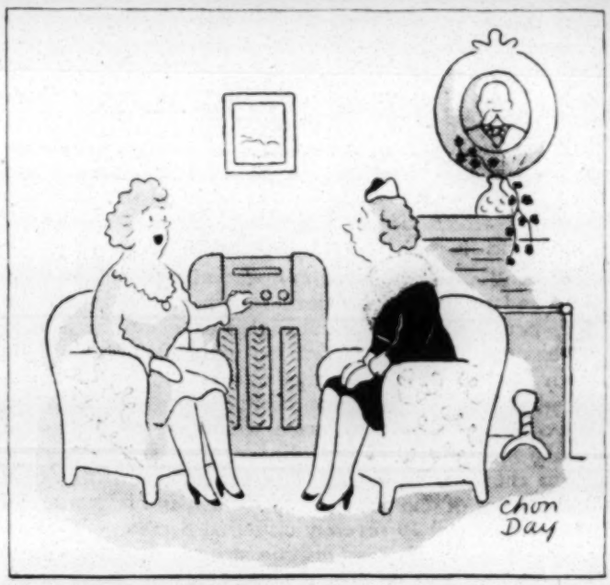
Talk of convoys, however, is not the only barometer reading predicting the approaching storm. Less startling than such talk, but equally as important, is the recent joint declaration made by President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King. They have announced that the resources of all North America will be mobilized for the defense of the British Empire, and that all arrangements have been completed for joint defensive action along both eastern and western coasts.

Furthermore, President Roosevelt has appealed for 1,000 young American doctors to volunteer for at least a year's service in England. Contrary to existing law, he has announced that they will not lose American citizenship for joining another nation's armed forces.

Mr. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, also recently made a speech reminiscent of 1917-18. He told farmers that the Department of Agriculture intends to purchase great quantities of milk powder, butter, cheese, pork, and other products for Britain and that they must prepare to send abroad products not formerly exported.

Perhaps the clearest indication of what can be expected, however, comes from the War Department. Orders requiring enlisted men to volunteer for overseas service or have parental consent before they can be sent abroad have been revoked. Axis powers can be assured from this change of policy that American troops are now being trained for use in Europe and possibly Asia.

"Neutrality"



"I like that commentator—he's so unbiased in favor of Britain."—Editor and Publisher.

Lindbergh Active

Despite this stampede towards what has been called the "plowing under of one-fourth of the American youth," there is still a strong element opposing the war. Colonel Lindbergh, following the path his father trod in 1917, is untiring in his efforts to build up American defense by keeping war materials for the nation's own armies. In a recent speech he urged the United States not to expose the fleet to sinkings. He has also protested against sending all the latest planes to England.

Representative Tobey is likewise fighting the losing battle for neutrality. His resolution to keep American warships from convoy duty has been shelfed for six weeks by Congress and his observations that one-sided news reels and dramatic films are propagandizing the public for war have gone unheeded.

Other opponents of participation in the war include Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who is campaigning for an anti-war league; Senator Robert Reynolds, who asserts that "This is not our war;" Mrs. Robert Taft, who urges women to petition the President to heed his election promise to keep the nation out of war; and Senator Clark, who accuses the Committee to Defend America by Helping the Allies of being a World War agitator.

Yet the speeches of these leaders are like voices crying in the wilderness. Ships have always drawn the United States into the vortex of major European wars and ships are promising to do it again. In 1812, America fought England to preserve her right as a neutral to send vessels wherever she pleased. In 1914, England again came close to provoking America to war with un-

necessary restrictions on shipping but was saved by the more destructive German submarine sinkings of neutral vessels. In post-war year, Congress, realizing that war, like a barnicle, follows American ships into belligerent ports, forbade American ships to enter such ports or combat zones.

Now that the United States is removing restrictions on American shipping, in the light of what has happened in past wars, Axis powers can expect to face a new opponent with inexhaustable resources of men and materials in the near future.

Close Link-Up Between Gambling and Crime

Cases of robbery of foreigners reported by the Shanghai Municipal Police recently had a close link-up with the gambling situation in the western "badlands" adjoining the International Settlement. One victim was Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, American woman, who operates a boarding and rooming house at 473 Kiangsi Road. Mrs. Kennedy employed two Chinese, Yuen Tse-shiang and Wong Tse-zung, to dispose of two gold bars, valued at approximately Ch.$26,000. The men promptly disappeared with the bars, but later were picked up by the police and plead guilty in First District Court to embezzling the proceeds from sale of the gold. They stated that the money had been lost at the Koh Kwo Gambling House in the badlands. Wong was a former clerk in a small Chinese bank, where Mrs. Kennedy apparently took the bars. According to the testimony they were sold to Toon Feng Yoong and Chiu Tien Pao, goldsmiths on Nanking Road.

Another case involved the theft of Ch.$12,000 worth of jewellery by a servant from W. W. Clements, engineer employed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Most of the jewellery was recovered from a pawnshop in the western district by the new Western Shanghai Area Special Police Force. According to testimony of the Chinese servant, he had taken the jewellery from the safe and pawned it in order to obtain money for gambling at houses in the badlands. The jewellery was the property of Mrs. Clements, who died at sea while enroute to her home in Great Britain, and had been returned to Mr. Clements. Mr. Clements stated that he was unaware that the boy possessed a key to the safe.

Siao Yih-ming, 24-years old, admitted in the First Special District Court that he had defrauded the manager of the Lee Tong Native Bank, 431 Szechuen Road of US$300. Siao had phoned the native bank and stated he wanted to purchase US$300. When a messenger arrived he gave him a fake check and took the money—most of which went to gambline houses in the western district. Siao was caught as he was boarding a train for Nanking.

Chow Pao-ling, cashier of the Tsung Shing Glassware Works, 56 Kiangsi Road, admitted in First Special District Court on April 22 that he and an accomplice had stolen $18,000 worth of goods from his employer—and had gambled away the money in resorts in the badlands.

Political Executions Or Plan Murders

The *Central Press Service*, official organ of the Nanking puppet regime reported on April 22 that five persons had been executed by a firing squad at 3 o'clock that afternoon. The executions were carried out by the so-called Political Police Administration of the Nanking Ministry of Police—which meant the men were executed —or murdered—at the notorious political gangster headquarters at No. 76 Jessfield Road.

Of those executed three named Li Chih-ping, Chen Chia-tung and Li Yin-chiao were shot because they allegedly interfered with Wang Ching-wei's "peace movement," meaning that they opposed the sell-out to Japan. The remaining two unfortunates, Chu Tieh-ying and Chang Hsing-chiu, allegedly confessed to have assassinated employes of Chow Fo-hai's Central Reserve Bank. Where or how the men were tried for these "crimes" was not stated in official news agency report.

Japanese Use "Strong-Arm" Circulation Methods

Both foreign and Chinese firms in the International Settlement are being subjected to a form of "strong-arm" circulation methods by Japanese-controlled newspapers published in the Hongkew section. The system, now being employed by the *Shanghai Times*, published in the Chinese language at 409 Ward Road, is to send the paper gratis for two or three months, following which three solicitors call, two being Japanese and one Chinese. The Japanese wear semi-military uniforms and caps. The Chinese solicitor, who does most of the talking tells the Chinese manager of the staff, or the proprietor, in case it is a Chinese office, that it is obligatory for all Chinese in the International Settlement to subscribe for the paper. The subscription rate quoted is usually around $2 a month. The presence of the two Japanese in semi-military attire usually is sufficient to cause the average Chinese shopkeeper to subscribe for the paper. The *Shanghai Times* has been in publication for about four months. Recent issues have been filled with pictures and accounts of Matsuoka's triumphal European tour, one picture showing Matsuoka, Foreign Minister of Japan, inspecting troops with Hitler. An article in the paper urged the Chinese to be patient and Japan would solve the rice-shortage problem. Another article advised readers not to "eat so much" as a means of conserving the diminishing stores of rice.

The editor of the *Shanghai Times* is a Chinese named Wu Cho-yu, formerly editor of the Chinese edition of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*.

The Mayor of the Chinese municipality, Chen Kung-po, recently issued orders against the use of racketeering methods to promote sales of pro-Nanking newspapers, magazines and books.

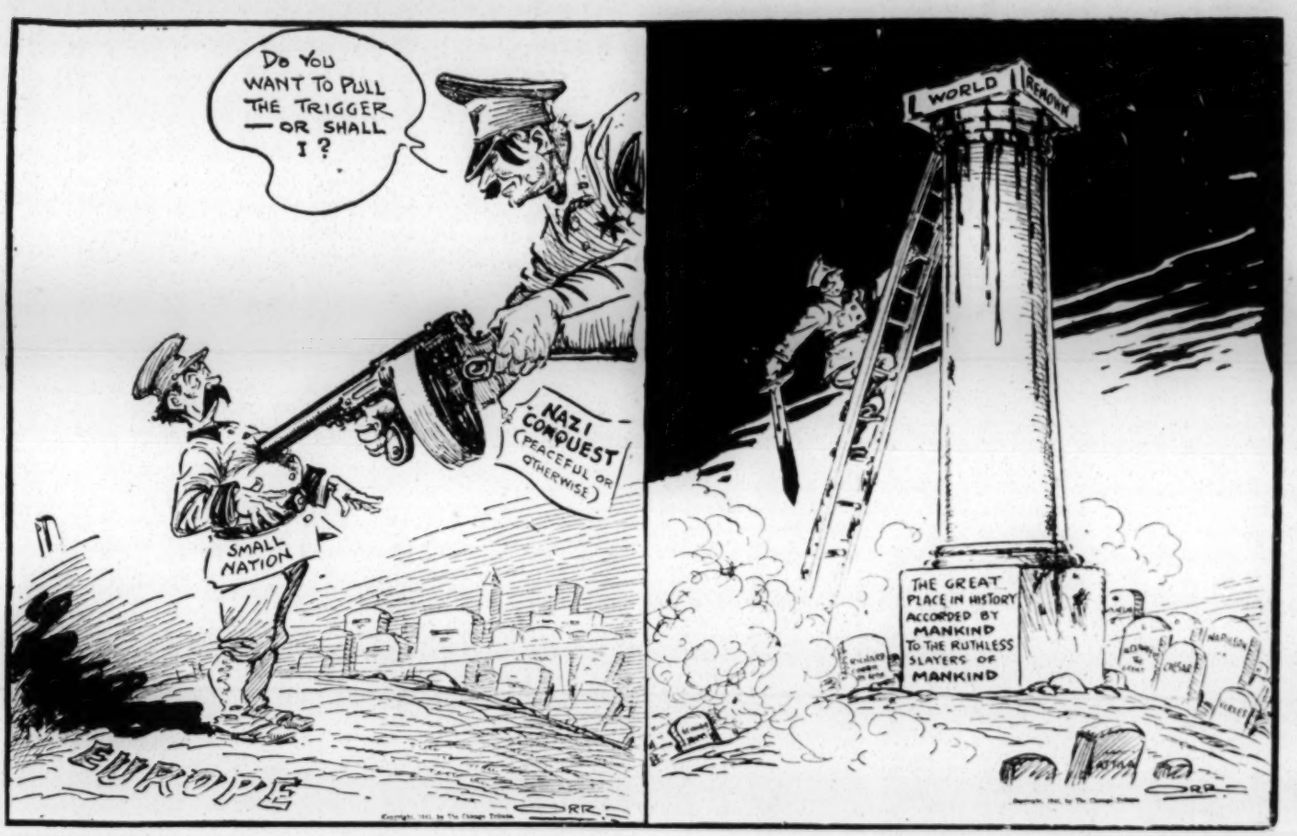
The police authorities of the International Settlement reported on April 21 that they had warned the editors of 19 Chinese papers against the publication of "objectionable articles," this term being applied to addresses by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, or anything else which the Japanese may dislike. There was, however, no indication of police interference with the racketeering methods of Japanese-controlled organs, which are published in the western district badlands or in the Hongkew section and circulated in the International Settlement. But the police report stated that the editor of a tabloid "mosquito" paper had been fined CH$20 in the First District Court for publishing an "indecent article."

Form Letter No. X I

The Chicago Daily News.

"The Choice For Small Nations"

"Another Candidate"


DO YOU WANT TO PULL THE TRIGGER — OR SHALL I?
NAZI CONQUEST (PEACEFUL OR OTHERWISE)
SMALL NATION
EUROPE
ORR
WORLD RENOWN
THE GREAT PLACE IN HISTORY ACCORDED BY MANKIND TO THE RUTHLESS SLAYERS OF MANKIND
ORR

Two cartoons by Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

"Big Brother Will Help Musso"

"Burning at Both Ends"

Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

Britain Wins Diplomatic Victories but Meets Reversals in Greece, Stalemate in Africa

Great Britain continued to win diplomatic victories this past week despite important reversals in Greece and a stalemate in northern Africa.

Under the heavy pounding of dive bombers artillery and superior German mechanized troops, British "honor divisions," largely composed of soldiers from "East of Suez," began a withdrawal from Spartan soil. Closely pursuing the retreating Allied forces, Nazi blitz units hammered constantly at defense lines and drove to within a few miles of Athens. Courageous rear-guard action by British and Greek troops has so far permitted evacuation of armoured forces from the Greek seaport of Piraeus, however.

German reports indicated that bombings are hindering evacuation efforts and that the situation resembles Dunkirk. Unconfirmed claims have been made asserting that at least five loaded transport ships have been sunk with a loss of 20,000 lives.

Historic Battleground

Reports from London are gloomy in the face of Nazi successes but indicate that a final stand has been made at the historic pass of Thermopylae. Should Panzer divisions succeed in breaking through there, the battle for control of the Balkans will have been decisevely won by Germany.

Despite reverses on the battlefield, however, England continued to win diplomatic victories. Increased German pressure is being put on France and Spain for permission to transport troops and supplies across those nations to the British fortress of Gibralter. Large units of Hitler's best parachutists and invasion barges are massed at Algeeira in preparation for an attack on the strong hold. Nevethless, both France and Spain have refused to permit belligerent troops to enter their soil. Generalissimo Francisco Franco has informed Germany that the present food crisis which England is alleviating prevents Spain from abandoning its neutrality.

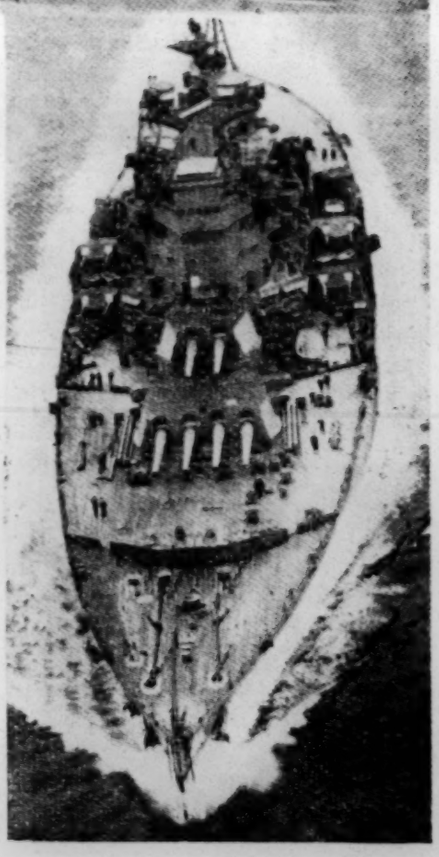
In this week's marine phase of the war, British tars again demonstrated their contempt for elusive Italian naval units when they showered Tripoli with 15-inch shells. The city, most important seaport in Mussolini's remaining African colony, suffered severe damage while the attacking units escaped without injury.

Chase Italian Troops

No other spectacular engagement occurred on the "Dark Continent" during the week although South African forces chased timid Italian troops farther into the interior of Ethiopia. Reinforcement of Imperial divisions defending Suez succeeded in halting the Italo-German drive along the North African coastline. At the same time hard-fighting "Aussies" repeatedly repelled mechanized attacks on the British-held port of Tobruk and even captured approximately 1,000 German and Italian prisoners.

Encouraging news for victims of Nazi aggression came from the New World. The United States evidenced its intention of seeing the war through to a British victory by issuing a joint declaration with Canada that all resources of North America will be mobilized for the defense of the British Empire. Furthermore, information from congressional and administrative quarters indicated that American warships will soon convoy Britain-bound vessels, if they have not already commenced to do so.

Pride of Britain's Navy



King George V

American naval experts carefully studied these newspictures of Britain's largest battleship (35,000 tons), King George V, first of Britain's brand new George class of five, taken as she recently steamed up Chesapeake bay. Most interesting observable innovation was new anti-aircraft installation (1), apparently a multiple machine gun, 20 barrels of about .50 calibre, grouped solidly. Three are mounted astern, only one forward above the upper turret (see cut right), indicating expectation that dive bombers will attack from astern. Armed in front with an apron, they are protected from sides and rear, by bomb splinter screens, are far more compact and probably more effective than the older "Chicago pianos" or pom-poms (2), which have proved disappointing. Superstructure (3) is pinched to allow maximum anti-aircraft play from 5.25-in. guns (4), whose turrets are niched so that guns can be depressed as well as elevated, for firing at motor torpedo boats or planes. Hull plates are welded rather than riveted, to save weight and add speed, and dazzle camouflaging of hull only goes up to the de-gaussing (anti-magnetic mine) cable, apparently to give a misleading impression of the speed, size and distance of the vessel.

Newsweek Photo.

Shanghai's Economic Fate Interlocked With Japanese, Anglo-Saxon Fiscal Policies in Far East

BY JOHN AHLERS

Shanghai has so many economic worries to deal with, and at the same time finds herself, in many respects, in so exceptional a position that we here frequently think of our economic problems as primarily local problems, and attempt to solve these problem by means of primarily local solutions. Yet Shanghai, although it is the leading business center on the China coast, is but part of a much larger unit, the Far East. The full extent of our problems and prospects cannot be realized unless from time to time we sit back and try to visulize Shanghai's position against the background of contemporaneous economic developments all over the Far East. We cannot expect to maintain here in "splendid isolation" a unique spot of comparative prosperity, economic liberalism and preferential conditions. In the long run, we will have to share the economic and financial fate of the whole of East Asia. Just now we are living through months which may prove decisive for Far Eastern developments of decades to come. On rare occasions in the past it has been as clear as today that the Japanese military and the Anglo-Saxon private economic and financial systems directly confront each other out here in almost hopeless antagonism, and with all in-betweens as good as wiped out.

Over a distance of almost 5,000 kilometers all along the Pacific West coast, from the Russian borders in the North to the southernmost tips of French Indo-China and Thailand, economic prospects today are distinctively unfavorable. A few branches of exceptional wartime business may be flourishing in this area, but the general situation continues quickly deteriorating. All along this coastline, and all over the adjacent hinterlands, supplies of commodities for civilian consumption grow ever more scarce, transport facilities worsen, prices soar, living costs rise, and the peoples' standard of livelihood drops. At the same time, over all this area private business is being prevented more and more from remedying the economic situation. Regimentation of economic life everywhere is being ever extended in complete disregard of civilian interests, and in a gigantic one-sided effort at putting at the disposal of the Japanese military machine additional means calculated to improve that machine's chances for overpowering still further territories upon which to bestow those same economic calamities.

Japanese Misunderstanding

The whole vast territory in question has been infested with the vicious germs of "new order" policy which fundamentally is nothing else but a disastrous misunderstanding by a small group of Japanese military tycoons of their tasks, possibilities and limitations. These tycoons have seized control of their home country and her colonies, and bled Japan white, compelling her to support ill-advised adventures doomed to ultimate failure. They have overpowered Manchuria, part of Inner Mongolia, most of the China coast except Fukien, and large parts of the interior of North China and Central China. During the past ten months, they extended their influence to French Indo-China and Thailand, and they now are busy trying to include those Southern countries within their direct sphere of power. With their appetites ever growing, instead of becoming satiated, they are on the lookout for furher conquests, eyeing greedily the Philippines, Hongkong, British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and, according to none less than their Foreign Minister Matsuoka himself, all the islands of the Southern Pacific.

In all the territories already under the heel of those Japanese military, far-reaching economic changes have been effected. The variations of Japanese military dealings with economics and finance are many, but their aims and effects fundamentally are the same everywhere. Wherever they seized control, the economic substance has been decreased through either outright destruction, ruthless exploitation, or paralyzation of private initiative and enterprise. All over the Japanese spheres of power and influence, the volume of production today is very substantially lower than it was before the Japanese military intervened. At the same time, the volume of supplies and the amounts of money which these military exact are ever increasing, and as a result what is left for civilian consumption, accumulation of capital and private business activity is ever decreasing. The Japanese-dominated portion of the Far East today supports a Japanese fighting force more formidable than ever in numbers and equipment, but at the same time this part of the world has become poorer and economically less hopeful than ever. This already applies to Japan and Manchuria and China proper, and is beginning to apply to French Indo-China and Thailand, too.

"Nailed To The Wall"

Cartoon by Chinese artist Kung depicts Japan, the mad-dog, unable to devour the lamb, Netherlands East Indies.

Terminate Prosperity

It really is an appalling joke that expressly the Japanese military should have invented the slogan of "economic co-prosperity" in East Asia, allegedly describing their fundamental aim. Facts are that Japanese military rule everywhere in East Asia quickly terminated whatever prosperity there was before, and prevented the development of whatever prosperity in the absence of that rule promised to develop. Facts are that nobody, not including the masses of the Japanese people themselves, from Japanese military interference with things economic and financial, experienced anything else but deterioration of formerly better conditions. Among the features for which the Japanese military are outstanding is their truly record-breaking incapacity of reasonable economic planning within given limits and possibilities, and their inability to satisfactorily deal even with current economic details.

The situation is that foodstuffs are now short in East Asia wherever the Japanese military hold sway. Vast foodstuff surplus producing regions have been converted into areas deficient in rice and wheat. Raw materials for clothing, and clothing materials themselves have become extremely short, too. All over their new conquests, the Japanese military seized control and usurped the exploitation of the mineral deposits, but coal is scare in every corner of the Japanese realm. Land and water transportations facilities are restricted on all lands and seas where the Rising Sun flag has been hoisted. All currencies circulated within the Japanese sphere of power have greatly depreciated; their foreign exchange value has deteriorated or disappeared; their paper money issue has attained unprecedented heights; their purchasing power at home and abroad had dropped to record lows. Foreign capital has stopped pouring into the Far East, and the accumulation of domestic capital has disastrously decreased in terms of buying power.

Yet the Japanese military have not yet learned their economic and financial lesson. They blindly ascribe all their many failures to real or imaginary obstruction met at the hand of their adversaries. After almost four years of warfare in China, they still persist in applying the same methods that already in the past resulted in so many disappointments and mistakes. They are given to the superstition that the sporadic lack of completeness, the continuous existence of some loopholes in their economic control are the main reason for the inefficiency of their measures. They entirely fail to see that, in many instances, it is the very maintenance of such loopholes and breaches in their economic "Great Wall" control system which provides a few safety valves, and mitigates some of the most outraging features of atrociousness of their attempt to plan and regulate East Asia's economy. Doggedly striving for hypothetic "self-sufficiency," the Japanese military do not understand that

Wang Ching-Wei Inspects His Japanese-Officered Army

The lower picture shows Wang Ching-wei's brother-in-law, Chu Min-yi (left), who is Wang's Ambassador to Tokyo; next is a Japanese army officer, who is connected with Wang Ching-wei's "Army;" and next is Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government. The pictures were taken by a Japanese photographer on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Nanking regime.

it largely is continuous economic and financial intercourse between their and the Anglo-Saxon spheres of power which keeps them going, economically and financially.

Private Activities Curtailed

Equally, in the Anglo-Saxon sphere of power, private economic life and activities today do not enjoy the same liberties as formerly. The British dominions and colonial possessions have been subjected to a great deal of wartime economic control, and financially must heavily contribute to the defense of the mother country. The same applies to the Netherlands Indies. The Philippines' economic status at the time being still continues unchanged, but the United States is making an effort to induce the Islands to join in American semi-wartime measures. Yet the fundamental difference between economic and financial control and exactions as exercized by the Japanese military and the Anglo-Saxons is that the former attempt to establish permanent control and persistent complete subjugation to their aims and command of all private business activity.

The Anglo-Saxons, on the other hand, apply wartime economic and financial measures merely as exceptional expedients, with the greatest possible restraint, and decided to restore after the war private economic and financial liberties. It is this difference which chiefly accounts for the difference in the economic state of affairs in the Far Eastern Japanese and Anglo-Saxon spheres of power. The latter continues well supplied in most commodities for civilian consumption and today enjoys greater prosperity than before the war. Production in British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Australia and New Zealand is being constantly expanded; prices realized from goods produced have increased in terms of gold, and the majority of these countries' populations today may boast of a higher real income, i.e., of greater purchasing power, than a few years ago.

Until recently efforts at separating from each other economically and financially the Japanese and the Anglo-Saxon spheres of power in this part of the world originated almost exclusively from the Japanese. Of late months, however, such Japanese efforts meet with determined reaction, in the same direction, on the part of the Anglo-Saxon powers. The latter finally realize that the Japanese military seriously scheme to seize, by force or otherwise, a substantial portion if not all of the Anglo-Saxon's and the Netherlands' Far Eastern territorial holdings, and only lie in wait for a favorable opportunity. The Anglo-Saxons, led by the United States, recently embarked upon a policy of gradually strengthened retaliation by means of establishing a sort of sanitary cordon between their own and the Japanese spheres of power.

This sanitary cordon policy clearly pursues a treble purpose, viz., to prevent the Japanese military from continuously benefiting in their armaments and military adventures from drawing upon Anglo-Saxon resources; to prevent the germs of the economic "new order" epidemic from contaminating economically healthy other countries; and to isolate the Japanese military in the midst of the economic and financial mire they created themselves. In establishing this sanitary cordon, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies increasingly avail themselves of their Sterling Bloc trade and currency controls, while the United States makes increasing use of its export embargoes, not only against Japan proper and Japanese-occupied areas in China, but also in respect of French Indo-China and Thailand. In addition, American, British and Netherlands shipping and banking, as well as other branches of economic activity, more and more withdraw from within the Japanese sphere of power to safer outside areas.

Important Loophole

This development cannot but greatly affect Shanghai. We here at Shanghai are placed at one, if not the most important, of the loopholes in Japanese military control of economics and finance. A great many of the Anglo-Saxon retaliatory measures against Japan are not yet being applied to Shanghai. The Japanese continue to make use of this city as a first-class base of economic and financial intercourse with the outside world. But it is doubtful whether this situation will be allowed to continue for a long time.

Peiping Authorities Seize Firearms

Japanese fear of armed resistance to their usurpation of authority in Peiping was instrumental for a proclamation issued jointly this week by the Peiping Police Bureau and the Japanese Gendarmerie. In the proclamation the public was requested to surrender to the authorities any firearms that were in their possession. A house to house inspection will also be made in that city in an effort to uproot terrorists, it was said.

Thousands of Shanghai's German-Jewish Refugees Lead Lives of Disillusionment, Despair

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

They are distinguishable among Shanghai's motley crowd by their loud talk and gestures, heavy apparel and weary look in strained eyes. The Chinese call them "New Jews" and are proud to be able to discern the type from the Arabic Jew—"old China hand"—dark, rich and self-assured, and the Russian Jew—emigrant from Manchuria — non-conspicuous and modest of status as compared with other foreigners in Shanghai.

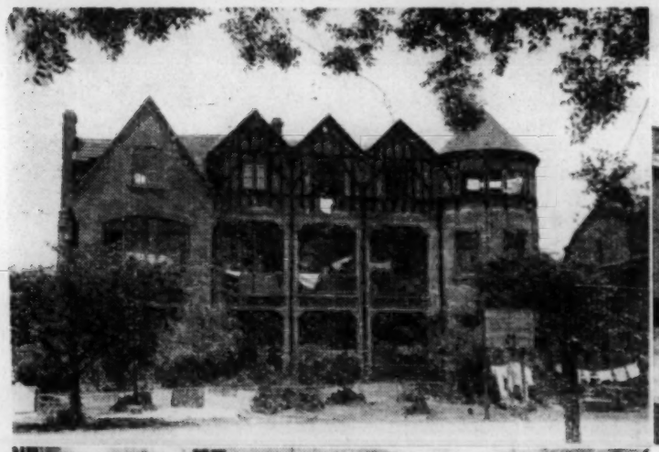
two years, that neither herself nor her husband had yet been able to find any work, and that they subsist on selling their last possessions in order to supplement the scanty meals they get from the camp where they live.

"But it does not matter", she added "so long as the children are well. We all know that we are finished people."

"We are finished people...." I still hear the deep-set pathos of her voice

open when all the others were deliberately closed for them. They were forced by circumstances to struggle against warbound commercial and industrial conditions of the place, to fight for life against resentment, competition and open hatred. Their invasion of Shanghai presented from the outset a social problem. This city, by historical tradition welcoming newcomers able to invest either capital, youth or enterprise, could

Camps Where Jewish Refugees Live, Eat



Above—Pingliang Road Camp, which gives shelter to about 1,000 emigrants; above left—Wayside Road Camp, which houses about 300 emigrants; lower left—Jewish emigrants celebrating the Passover at the Ward Road Camp. For many of them this year's passover was the third one spent in the Camp.

It is two years and a half since the first ocean liners filled to capacity with refugees from Nazidom began throwing thousands of downtrodden humanity onto the Shanghai Bund. The first Jewish baby born in the Maternity Ward of the Jewish Emigrants' Hospital in Hongkew is now 13 months old. I held this bonny chap in my arms while his 10-year old sister was relating me his *curriculum vitae* in the kindergarten off the Wayside Refugee Camp. The child, fed on milk supplied by the "I.C." Milk Fund, looked extremely healthy and happy, and his sister, who attends Kadoorie's School for Refugee Children, spoke faultless English. We chatted cheerfully for a few minutes before their mother joined our friendly interview. She looked thin, pale and fragile, and there was inarticulate pathos in the tone of her words when she told me that they have lived in this camp for almost

and see before me this transparent little woman, looking after two exhuberant children in the courtyard of the Refugee Camp in Hongkew. And the mental vision of this pathetic group transplanted through no will of their own across the Continent, upon the shores of unfriendly Whangpoo, has since overshadowed in my mind all other impressions, facts and data collected with the view of clarifying the status of Jewish emigrants in Shanghai.

25,000 in Shanghai

There is an urgent public demand for a clear and unbiased opinion about the Jewish refugee community in Shanghai. Their number is more than 25,000, that is to say, one fourth of the total foreign population of this great city. Complete strangers to its life and customs, these people came here against their own will, for the only reason that this port remained

offer no opportunities to a mass of uprooted and nervous humanity. Such opportunities were to be created by the emigrants themselves with the aid of social organizations, and now, in perspective of two and a half years, it is imperative, in the interests of humanity and social justice, to appraise their efforts.

Let the reader accompany me in my walk beyond the bridge, along the streets of Hongkew, where Jewish emigrants constitute the bulk of the foreign population of the region. Cafes, workshops, effices; contractors, barbers, teachers. No end of doctors, dentists, lawyers. Huddled against each other in three main avenues, not less than 500 different enterprises struggle for existence, compete, quarrel, die and spring up again in an endeavour to strike root by honest effort in the strange soil. If you are prejudiced against the emigrants like many are, if you are inclined to think

that they are an ungrateful, aggressive and indolent lot, who prefer to live on charity and have the time of their lives criticising the work done for them by the social committees, you must have a good look around you in the streets of Hongkew.

Whoever has possessed any means at all has opened an enterprise of some description. Earnings? The living minimum is so low, the purchasing power of the customers so miserable, that anything that ensures a bare subsistence is considered a "business." I counted 36 signboards of such "businesses" in one terrace in Wayside Road. The scale of sale is "tremendous" for Shanghai. A restaurant advertises a cup of tea "with milk and sugar" for 11 cents, a cup of coffee in the same style for 19 cents, and a butcher excels in offering 1/8 pound of sausage for 20 cents!

Self-Sufficiency

The refugee community in Hongkew manages to lead the life of self-sufficiency. They maintain their own theater, synagogues, run two daily newspapers and sponsor lectures and spiritual demands of their members. This is a good evidence of their energy, courage and spirit of enterprise. Out of 600 loans granted to refugees for the purposes of establishing private businesses, 70 had already been fully paid up. the "I.C." reported at the end of 1940. This is not bad, considering the situation prevailing now in Shanghai and the fact that some of these loans were taken less than a year ago. According to the same report, about 2,000 refugees subsist on profits yielded by these private enterprises, Computing roughly the number of well-to-do emigrants, either possessing money of their own or getting help from relatives from abroad, as 5,000, we get the figure of about 7,000 persons leading fully independent existence out of 25,000 registered Jewish emigrants in Shanghai. How about the remaining 18,000? They still present partly or fully a public charge. This is an impossible and breath-taking situation.

Let us now lift the curtain from another side of the Hongkew stage. While passing through her fantastic streets of ruins and multifarious Jewish petty enterprises, please focus your attention upon the faces of the passers-by. There can be no pretence in the expressions of thousands. They all have the looks of that pale and frail mother in the Wayside Refugee Camp. "Finished people," she said. Her mental state typifies the psychology of the mass.

Bent shoulders, heavy stride, haunted look under heavy eye-lids. About 5,000 people—men, women and children—spent their second winter in the refugee camps in Hongkew. A great many others depend upon the free meals they receive in the camps for subsistence. Free meals? The camps now allow only one meal a day to their inhabitants and the needy people from outside. It is given at noon time and consists of a bowl of vegetable soup and a half-bread. Three times a week one egg is added. Tea is given in abundance, but it is months since the refugees ate their last piece of meat. Hence the ghastly appearance of the people we see in the camps and the streets of Hongkew. Hence the rising mortality, according to Dr. F. Reiss, Head of the Medical Board. Hence the riot which took place recently in the Pingliang Road Camp.

Terrifying Prospects

Bad nutrition, indescribable living conditions. Think of the people who have lived in common dormitories for two years, sometimes more. Each person is accredited a living space of...one bed. And there are from 20 to 150 beds in each dormitory. Some of them have stone floors and were unheated in winter except where the inhabitants installed their own stoves. All lack adequate ventilation. The emigrants dread to think of another summer coming. Last year so many of them succumbed to malaria and heat strokes.

There are 3 biger camps in Hongkew: Wayside Road Camp, Ward Road Camp and Pingliang Road Camp. Each shelters from 300 to 1,000 people and gives food to hundreds living outside. The Pingliang Road Camp boasts the luxury of private cabins for married couples. There is space for two beds and a small table in each "matchbox," but it looks neat and quaint, with plywood walls all covered with pictures and documents glorifying the pre-exile life and achievements of its inhabitants. It again makes me thing of the "finished people." Such cult of the past both by the young and by the old is an unhealthy symptom. They exalt in the recollections of bygone days full of vigor, productive effort and happy satisfaction, in the face of blank present and hopeless future. They do not grumble against the fate that has been cruel to them. This apathy, this passive subordination, this lack of will power is a dangerous psychological omen. It breeds demoralization, indolence and correlated vices.

If we analyze the causes responsible for the mass degeneration of mentality of the regugees, we must list in the first place non-employment; in the second place, bad state of health and deplorable living conditions, and in the third place, shattered nerves by past experiences prior to arrival in Shanghai.

Umemployment Major Evil

Unemployment is a major evil. Thousands of men and women of workable age have led the life of enforced indolence day after day, week after week, for two and a half years. All have tried to find work in the beginning, but for men of certain professions, such as artisans it proved impossible due to Chinese competition; men of the intelligentsia met with over population in their respective fields. Gradually their energy sank and courage failed them. They resolved themselves into life of inactivity, which offered its own amenities as long as they had free living quarters and adequate meals three times a day. When the first refugees arrived in Shanghai, each was allowed $60.00 per month and placed in private rooms and flats. Gradually this allowance was cut to $55.00 and then reduced to $1.00 per day. The one meal-a-day regime was introduced four months ago. The situation they face at present is different. Now they are unable to subsist upon the food they receive free and have to supplement it by paying for the meals outside. It is imperative that they be employed, for they have to meet expenses every day. Here and then they get occasional petty jobs outside and then they pay the camp even for their poor lodging. There is a cheap and good canteen at every camp, but for most of its inhabitants it is beyond reach. These people are poor, and they get poorer every day.

Out of 1,0000 odd inhabitants of the Pingliang Road Camp, only 60 work in an improvised workshop opened by the camp administration. It must be mentioned that the majority of the refugees stationed there are young men, mostly bachelors, and a few married men. Those who work are getting paid for it, but not more than 20 per cent apply for work. This situation struck me as absurd, and I poured questions upon the manager of the camp. This man tried his best to satisfy my curiosity. It seems that the people are reluctant to work in the workshop opened by the administration. They find the pay inadequate and prefer to look for work outside. Do they find it? Some do, and they then leave the camp.

A Bad Omen

There must be something else behind it, and to discover what it is a terribly important and urgent problem. To save men from indolence, to restore their self-respect and courage is possible only by giving them work. If there is no work to be obtained in outside free competition, the committee in charge arrange work in the camps and make it obligatory for all inhabitants. It is unnatural that the men well fit to work should refuse it even if they considered the benefit derived not fully satisfactory. Psycologically speaking, it is another bad omen. The whole situation is serious in the extreme and calls for urgent and sympathetic public attention.

Prematurely aged women, gossiping and quarrelling near their cots in the camps; young men going around idle during the busy hours of the morning; and pretty girls hunting for jobs in the bars and cabarets of Hongkew; families of three and four of whom the only busy members are children going to kindergartens and schools. Is the picture incomplete? Then add court reports of cases of embezzlement and theft involving refugees which come up more and more often in daily papers. Hear Dr. Reiss, who would tell you of rapidly increasing number of nervous cases under his supervision. Thousands of people are sinking or are already sunk below the stage when they could themselves raise the cry of S.O.S.

It is never too late. Human beings possess an immeasurable capacity of suffering, but, fortunately enough, also an admirable quality to forget all of it with the first ray of hope. The writer once visited a workshop of artificial limbs run by invalid soldiers. Some of the workers lacked a foot, a leg, or an arm, and some missed an entire half of the body. But there was happiness and contentment in the cripples' faces. They did not consider themselves "finished people." Their dignity was with them, they knew that they were useful, being entrusted with responsible work of benefit to themselves and their comrades.

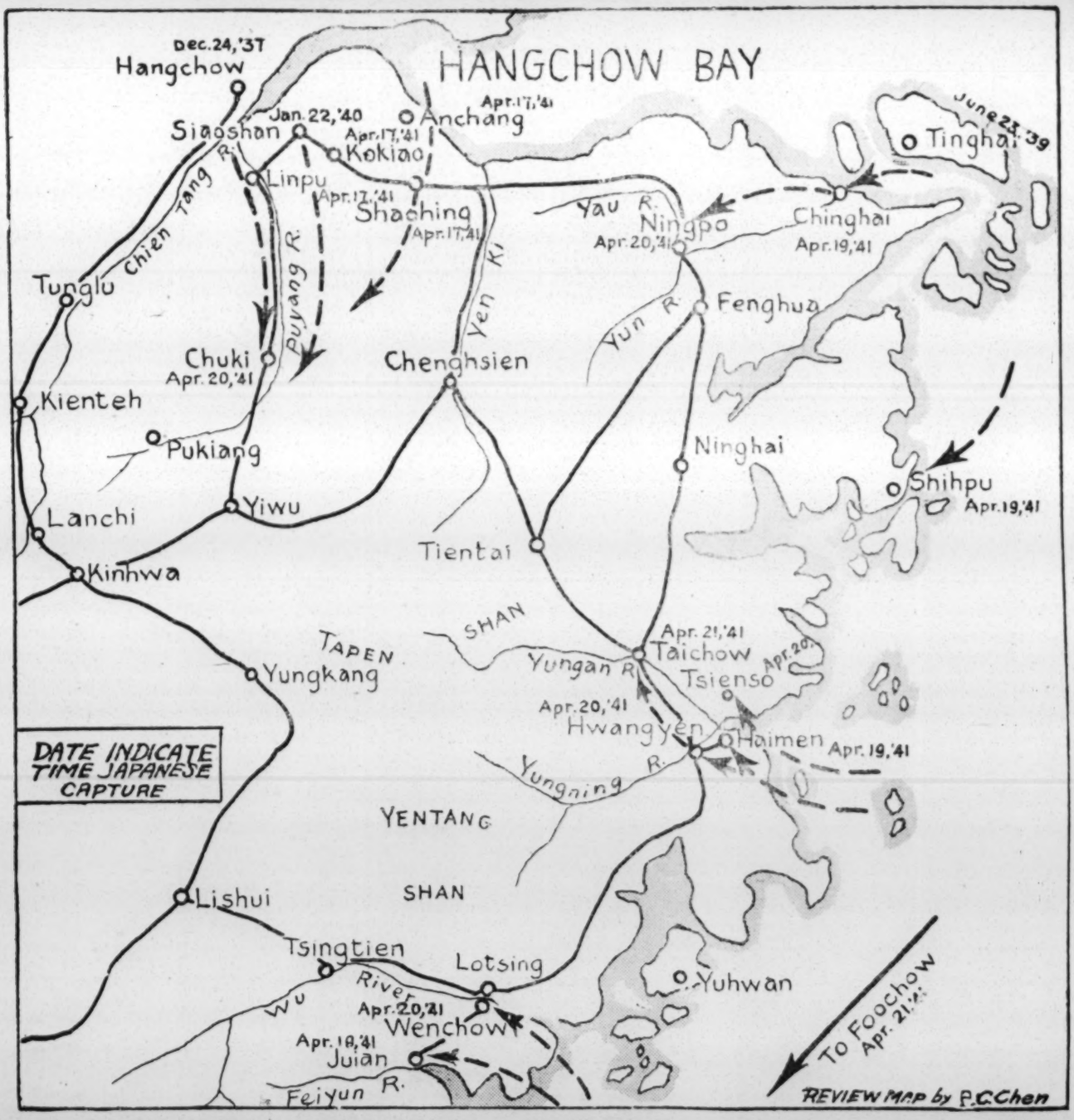
Japanese Forces Stage Mass Landing at Points Along Chekiang and Fukien Coasts

Japanese forces beginning April 19 staged a mass landing at several strategic points along the Chekiang and Fukien coasts. The landing was described by a Japanese Army official as the biggest staged by the Nipponese since the start of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Japanese forces were reported to have landed at Chinghai, Shihpu, Haimen, Wenchow, Juian, Lienkiang and Changlo.

The landed Japanese units, aided either by naval artillery fire or air bombardments, have pressed further inwards after their capture of the Japanese ports, officials claimed. Ningpo, most important business port in northeastern Chekiang, capitulated to Japanese forces shortly after their landing at Chinghai on the morning of April 19, while Wenchow and Haiman fell into Japanese hands on April 20, claimed the Japanese report. Hwangyen, 16 kilometers west of Haimen, and Tsienso, on the other side of the river from Haimen, also were taken by the Japanese, another Japanese report claimed. Meanwhile, the Japanese forces which landed at Lienkiang and Changlo, on the north bank of the Min River on April 19 peacefully occupied Foochow, capital of Fukien Province on April 21, a **Reuters** report from that city said.

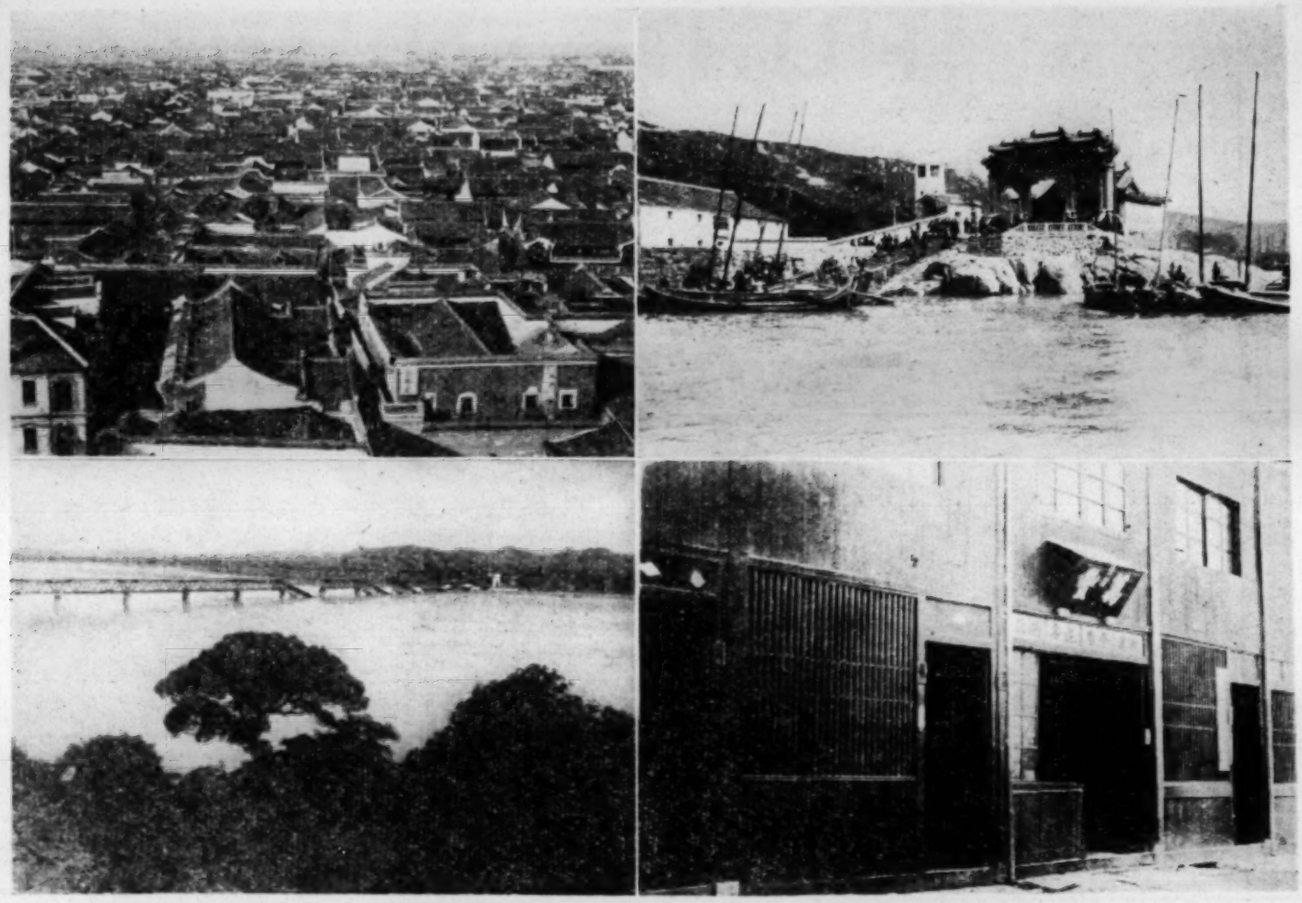
Aside from the Japanese landing attacks, heavy fighting was reported to have been going on the southern bank of the Hangchow Bay since April 16. More than 3,000 Japanese troops, it was said, pushed southward from Siaoshan, north of Shaoshing, while another Japanese detachment crossed the river from Fuyang near Hangchow, to attack

Scene of Japanese Landings Along China Coast



The above map shows the Chekiang coastal ports at which the Japanese landed. The arrows reveal the points at which they were landed and their drives further inland. The Japanese also landed troops at ports in Fukien province.

Japanese Occupy Historic Towns of Chekiang



Upper left is a view of the "sea of roofs" which is Ningpo, historic port on the Chekiang coast, closely associated with Shanghai in trade and culture. Upper right is the landing on Wulaushan, sacred Buddhist island off the Chekiang coast, which has been occupied by the Japanese Navy. Lower right is the bridge across the Chientang River at Hangchow, which was destroyed when the Chinese evacuated the city. Lower right is a typical Ningpo shop-front.

eastern Chekiang. Early on April 17, Shaoshing, the famous wine district in east Chekiang which was once lost and retaken by the Chinese last year, was occupied by the Japanese. Continuing advance further south-westwards with another column from Siaoshing, the Japanese claimed to have captured the wall city of Chuki, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, on April 21.

Fighting Continues

Up to the time of writing (April 23), fierce fighting for the possession of key districts along the Chekiang and Fukien coast was still in the full swing between the Chinese and Japanese forces. Detachments of picked men were said to have been continuously dispatched by the Chinese High Command to the battle regions. Chinese troops were reported to be counter-attacking the Japanese invaders at Ningpo, Chinghai and Wenchow, all in Chekiang. It was also claimed that the fighting was turning in favor of the Chinese.

While most quarters, including the Japanese themselves, believed that the new Japanese move was aimed mainly at cutting off all communications between the interior and coast regions, Chungking's military spokesman thought that the new Japanese move resembled last month's operations by the Japanese along the southwest Kwangtung coast and were aimed at disturbing the area and at the seizure of stores. The spokesman, while admitting the Japanese occupation of Chuki, said that the Japanese right wing from Fuyang was surrounded at Maotoushan, 18 miles northwest of Chuki. Japanese troops on April 21, he added, pushed four miles south-west from Ningpo in the direction of Fenghwa, but were not able to advance further because of an insufficiently heavy force.

Still other observers thought the Japanese activity may be the result of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact. Well-informed Chinese quarters in Chungking declared, however, that the Chinese High Command anticipated the Japanese operations a long time ago and railways and highways had already been systematically destroyed along the Chekiang coast in order to slow up a Japanese advance, said a **Reuters** report from Chungking. It was also suggested that the involvement of Japanese forces over a wider area will eventually favor the Chinese defenders. Chungking Chinese observers, meanwhile, anticipated early withdrawal of Japanese landing parties. They pointed out that, following their practice elsewhere, Japanese naval authorities probably would withdraw their forces after plundering the port cities.

Business Centers

Chekiang elements, especially those from Ningpo, have long been noted for their talented business tactics in Shanghai ever since the city was opened as a trading port nearly a century ago. Their financial influence today has virtually penetrated every strata of this part of the business world, with no less than 50 per cent of Shanghai's Major banks and native banks under their influence. Chinese business circles in Shanghai, however, felt little concern over Japanese reports of their seizure of Wenchow, Ningpo and Haimen, according to a report appeared on the **China Press**. Shipping circles also revealed that for many months now, access to the three ports could be gained only by people who were willing to run the gauntlet of Japanese fire.

The Japanese attempt to blockade the entire China coastline, meanwhile, is futile and impossible according to the **London Times**. In a special article entitled "China Fights On," the **Times** stated that "to make the blockade 'total' under exising conditions, would require one soldier for every half dozen yards of coast from the Manchurian border to Indo-China. Even this would be ineffective in places where the smuggling of Japanese goods fetches high profits."

"Japanese hopes that the Chungking Government, isolated in the interior, would become little more than a provincial regime have also been falsified. With the 'closing' of the Burma road to the transit of certain classes of war materials, Chungking reached its lowest ebb. 'Reopening' of the road, British and American credits, Dr. Lauchlin Currie's visit to China and President Roosevelt's promise of assistance have had a tonic effect on the war capital. The Chinese, who have maintained from the outset that they have been fighting for the western democracies, as well as for themselves in the common war against aggression, feel now that this has at last been recognized.

"They look forward to receiving an increasing measure of support, which will not only enable them to turn the tables on the invader, but ensure their place in the world settlement upon which their future peace and security depend.

The **Times** estimated that more than 1,000,000 Japanese troops have been tied up in the field for nearly four years by the Chinese guerilla war tactics. The **Times** also said that "the Japanese continue to claim victories in fighting up and down the country but such claims are in fact, a confession of their own frustration."

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Chinese Envoy to Moscow Said to Have Received Assurances of Continued Russian Aid

While various Chinese quarters last week continued to deplore the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact, highly reliable sources in Chunking revealed news of a conference account between the Chinese Ambassador to Russia, Shao Li-tze, with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Viacheslav Molotov, in which Russia was said to have pledged her continual assistance to China, despite her pact-signing with Japan.

Although details of the interview between the Chinese and Soviet Ambassadors were still withheld by the Chinese Government, *Reuters* learned that the Chinese Ambassador had queried Molotov for elucidation of certain points, particularly in reference to the future Soviet policy towards China, and also voiced Chinese objections to the Soviet-Japanese joint declaration concerning Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar, it is understood, assured Mr. Shao Li-tze that Soviet policy towards China remained unaffected by the pact, while the Soviet Government would continue to give assistance to China. Explaining that the use of the word "Manchukuo" in the joint declaration was due to "the lack of a satisfactory substitute name," the Soviet Foreign Commissar stressed that quotes were used in the text of the declaration in references to Manchukuo, thereby indicating Soviet non-recognition of the puppet regime in Manchuria, reported *Reuters*.

Among one of the current speculations of the Russo-Japanese pact with its relations to China was the belief that the Soviet Russia, in view of her doctrinal ambition to utilize the present turmoil to uproot world capitalism once and for all, might force China into peace with Japan, thus enabling the latter to proceed with her long-cherished southward expansion. This would undoubtedly lead to a direct clash between Japan and the Anglo-American nations—all of which are capitalistic foes of Russia.

While agreeing that a Sino-Japanese peace would allow Japan to move sputhward, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, strictly denied any such peace possibilities in the present stage of the Sino-Japanese war in his statement in Washington on April 18. Dr. Hu further said that any Russian attempt to negotiate a Sino-Japanese peace would fail because "it would be a dictated peace which China would not accept." The failure of the repeated efforts of both Italy and Germany to induce China to accept a negotiated peace with Japan was cited by Dr. Hu as a striking example.

Chinese Communists last week also entered into discussion of the Russo-Japanese pact. A prominent Chinese Communist in Chungking, reported *United Press*, said on April 18 that whether China will suffer as a result of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact depends largely upon China itself.

Communist Aims Told

Chinese Communist circles in the auxiliary capital, meanwhile, pointed out that while the pact undoubtedly was in Russia's national interests, the primary objective of the Chinese Communists was national liberation and emancipation of China, including the Chinese recapture of Manchuria.

Meanwhile, General Kung Ho-chung, who left the Communist Party's Central Committee in 1934 and who at present is a comander of guerilla warfare, was reported to have issued a circular appeal to members of the Chinese Communist Party, urging them to keep their promise of cooperating with the Kuomintang in carrying out the *San Min Chu-I* (Three People's Principles) and bringing the campaign of resistance and national reconstruction to a successful conclusion.

Continuing, Gen. Kung further urged the immediate abolition of the "border government" at Yenan, Communist headquarters, and absolute obedience of the High Com-

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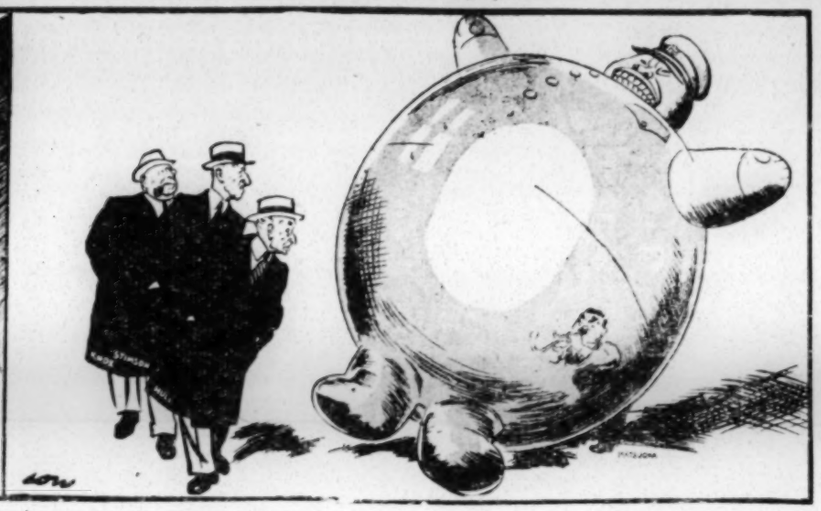

New York Times.

mand's orders on the 18th Group Army (Communist armies).

The week passed, meanwhile, with an important announcement made in Chungking of the scheduled convocation of the National Conference of Financiers, the third to be held since the constitution of the National Government, in early July. The main subjects to be discussed, according to *Havas*, will be the collection of land taxes by the Central Government, these taxes having been collected so far by the provincial authorities, reorganization of the country's financial structure, and the monopoly on salt, sugar, matches, alcohol and tobacco. The delegates will expected to include representatives from the provinces, including financial and economic experts, besides Government financial authorities.

Historian of China Dies in New York

The Rev. John J. Heeren, member of the faculty of Cheloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, who died in New York on Feb. 7, was one of the best known teachers of history in the Far East. He also was an authority on Shantung Province, where he had resided since 1911. Dr. Heeren was a contributor to **The China Weekly Review** and other periodicals in the Far East and also wrote several books and treatises on historical subjects. He collaborated with Prof. L. C. Chang in the writing of "A History of the Far East," the 2-vol. "Outline Atlas of Far Eastern History," and "Source Book on Sino-Foreign Relations." He also wrote a history of the work of the American Presbyterian Church in Shantung Province, which was published under the title, "On the Shantung Front." He assisted in the establishment of the Tsinan Rotary Club, which was one of the leading chapters in the international organization — prior to the Japanese occupation. He was married in 1912 to Miss Edith Weeks, member of the English Baptist Mission, who survives him. She accompanied Dr. Heeren on their furlough, which was largely spent in travel in Europe. A memorial service in Dr. Heeren's honor was held at Cheloo University some time ago. Dr. Heeren's history of the Shantung Mission of the Presbyterian Church recently was reviewed in the **Chinese Recorder.**

Educator, Yenching Head Travel to Chunking

Dr. Paul Monroe, well-known American educator, who arrived in Hongkong last week to attend the annual conference of the China Foundation, has proceeded to Chungking to confer with officials of the National Government. Dr. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University, Peiping, who also attended the conference, accompanied Dr. Monroe to Chungking. The China Foundation administers the funds of the American Boxer Indemnity. The delegates granted 21 applications from educational institutions for financial assistance. The money involved totaled $721,000 and and US$18,000. Total budgetary esti- The money ivnolved totaled $721,000 year were fixed at CH$1,478,500, US$48,900, and HK$7,800. Among these attending the meeting were Sun Fo, Dr. Jen Hung-chun, Dr. Alfred Sze, C. R. Bennett, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, and Dr. J. E. Baker. Dr. W. W. Yen was elected Chairman; Dr. P. Monroe and Dr. Weng Wen-hao were elected Vice-Chairmen; Y. T. Tsur, Secretary; and Dr. Sze and Mr. Bennett, Treasurers.

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Writer Finds Yunnan-Burma Border Regions A Paradise for Adventurers

BY LEE CHIN YANG

Eight hundred miles southward from Kunming, the provincial capital of Yunnan, there is a place where bamboos grow like masses of reeds, big banyans spread like green buildings; where soil is extraordinarily rich: bananas, papayas and pineapples are as cheap as grass; and rice grows in the fields without costing the least labor of the farmers. What the farmers have to do is only to sow the seeds in summer and wait for harvest in autumn. If we open the map of Yunnan province, we shall find a dot in the south-west border, and there our Utopia is marked. This Utopia is called Mangshih, a place which had been absolutely unknown to most of us before the Yunnan-Burma highway was completed. Formerly Mangshih meant the horror of death to those who knew her, for "chang chi," as tradition said, was the most terrible and fatal disease there. Therefore there was a warning saying: "Before going to Mangshih, sell your wife first." That is to say: "If you go to Mangshih, your wife will be a widow, better sell her."

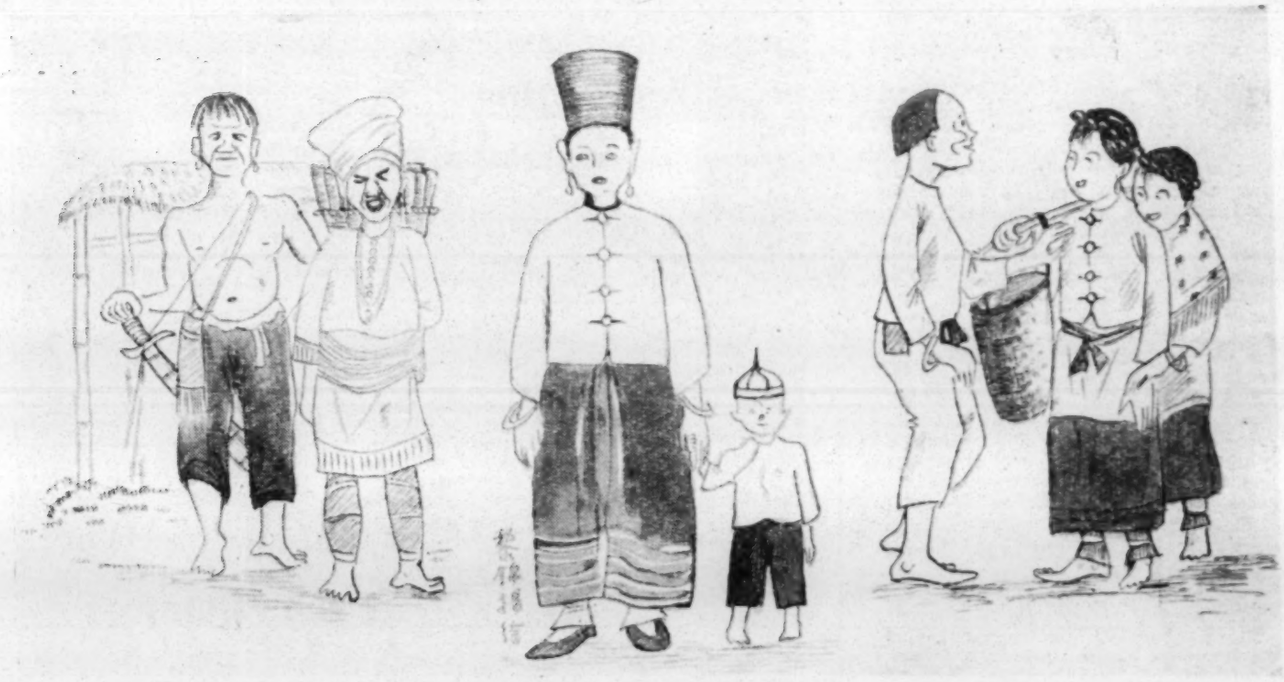
Before I started for Mangshih, the same sort of warning had been ejaculated at me like arrows from my friends. As I was a single man, I started for the horrible place without the least worry of that kind. Thank God, I found afterwards that the so-called chang chi was none other than malaria, the case of which is, of course, much worse than that of the ordinary kind; yet its victims can still be cured with quinine, only that it takes a longer time.

The local people at Mangshih are mostly Shans and a few Kachins. The Shans live in plains. Probably owing to the high rate of death, there are only 30 persons in one square mile of land on the average, and most of them are women. It is said that the antibody of women against chang chi is stronger than that of men, that is why men are comparatively rare. The Shans are mild, cowardly and obedient. They never rob, nor steal, so large herds of cattle are often left in the country without a man to watch; swans and fowls are scattering everywhere without the danger of being stolen. They seldom close their doors during the night, their doorkeepers are thin dogs, which not being used to easy life, often desert their duty to hunt for food and romance. Nevertheless, no case of robbery or stealing has ever happened there. This calmness, I believe, soould be partly attributed to Buddha, who is their supreme judge and is believed to be aware of any sin or crime; and is partly due to a high sense of honor of the people. For instance, if anyone is caught stealing rice, the rice owner will not punish him; on the contrary, he will give him some more. This treatment however, is worse than any punishment, for it is an awful shame to the thief and he can hardly wash it away.

As the Shans are so earnestly devoted to Buddhism, they have become extremely generous to Buddha and his disciples. Whenever they have money, they always like to spend it on them, such as to commemorate them by burning precious things, hiring scholars to copy religious books and inviting friends to dinner in the temples. Therefore, the local people can hardly save enough money to improve their own families, and send their children to school; and as the monks are so handsomely and abundantly fed by the people, they all have become corrupted. They are indeed too rich and too comfortable to follow the religious rules and be indifferent to the temptations of flesh, wine and opium.

This kind of abnormal devotion has not only spoiled the monks and hindered the devotees to improve themselves, it has also killed many people unconciously, for the local people believed that the omnipotent Buddha could also cure disease. Malaria, as I have said, is the worst kind of disease there, but the only treatment they believed formerly was to bleed the patients and pray for god's help. If the patients died, it was the will of god, no one could help it. When the Yunnan Malaria Research Institute

Life and People in Yunnan-Burma Border Region



These characters and scenes among the natives in the Yunnan-Burma border area were drawn by the writer in his travels through that part of China. The two figures on the left are a Kachin and his wife. The man always carries a sword, while the woman carried the heavy load. In the middle is a young Shan woman and her child. She belongs to an aristocratic family, for her petticoat has more than four folds, while those of the ordinary woman can have only two or three. On the right a man flirts with two Shan girls. The Shan girls never have winter clothes and when it is cold, they simply cover themselves with a blanket, as one of the girls in the picture has done.

moved there, they were surprised at the effectiveness of the treatment given by the Institute, so they have now begun to believe in the head of the Institute, Dr. Yao by name, a famous doctor who had studied parasites in both England and the United States for years, and Buddha has gradually lost his position in medicine.

The Shans have their own language, which is composed of eighteen consonants and six vowels, something quite similar to Siamese. It is said that the Burmese, Siamese and the Shans are all from the same origin. From the similiarity of their languages, customs and looks, it is probably true; but the Shans in China are undoubtedly of Chinese origin, for they all have Chinese surnames, and besides, they themselves strongly believe that their ancestors were Chinese who migrated to the border from the interior and amalgamated with the native race.

The Shans both in China and in Burma are ruled by sawbwas, a kind of special official lower in rank than magistrate, but much richer and more powerful. Sawbwas are mostly Shans and hold power by heredity. Most of the sawbwas lead a sort of easy and corrupted life, and only a few of them are well educated. Probably you will wonder how such ignorant persons can rule their territories peacefully and well. To speak the truth, had there not been Buddha, who rules spiritually among them, their states would have been in a state of confusion beyond our imagination. But sometimes there are good sawbwas who are comparatively clever and wise. The sawbwa of Mangshih is such an example. He has done his best to improve his state by planting trees, organizing companies, helping the government to build highways and establishing schools. So Mangshih has become more lovely and nearly half of her wasted land has been exploited since his rule.

Shan girls are called "Hsiao Pu Sa," whose beauty has won a wide fame for their race. Once a friend of mine took me to see a Hsiao Pu Sa. We found her sewing in a little yard before a little nice bamboo house. She was a beautiful peasant girl, speaking very good Chinese. Like other Shan girls, she wore a white, short garment and a black petticoat, and with her hair dressed in a style which the best hair-dresser in the world has not yet found out. The whole family had only two members, she and her mother, for her father, like most of the Shan fathers, had died in the flower of his age; and her brothers had gone to Burma to work and had not come back for years. Although there was no male in the family, they got along very well, for they could do all kinds of man's work. Their little bamboo house was kept very clean; their furnitures were simple. Besides two beds, there were only several chairs and a table, which was the only furniture made of wood. The girl and her mother heartily welcomed us and entertained us with bananas and papayas.

Decent young men are always welcome to visit the Shan daughters, for the more boy friends a daughter has, the more glorious the family will be. That was why the mother of this girl showed as much hospitality to

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us as she possibly could. The only thing which dissatisfied us was that they had overdone their politeness. They never took a seat, and always bowed down very low when they were serving us food or passing before us. The girl was simple but active. She was not shy at all in answering any question we asked her. When we talked about the romances of some other Shan girls who had run away with some government officers, she even seemed to be envious of them for their good luck. In short, the social intercourse between girls and boys is very natural in Mangshih. They are frank in love making: When a man loves a girl, he can first show his tenderness by singing a love song to her. If the girl also likes him, she will also sing one in response. Therefore, everybody there can sing love songs. The songs are simple and beautiful, full of passion. Sometimes lovers sing together and the duet can be heard a long way away. If you meet a Shan girl somewhere and can not express your love by singing, you can boldly talk to her without fearing that she will turn her heels to you, because Shan girls are too soft-hearted to make people awkward.

The most happy time of the Shan girls is the new year's day. There is a game called 'tui pao' played on that day by boys and girls. They gather at a big yard and stand face to face holding cushions as weapon. When the game begins, boys throw their weapons to girls; girls throw theirs to boys. If any one fails to catch the cushion which is aimed at him, the thrower will come over to take something from him; but by the rule of the game, the loser can go to the winner's home to take the booty back after three days. That means a social call, and by this chance you can begin your love alairs. Therefore, the players need not worry that they will fail in the game, nor be afraid that any precious thing will be taken away by their oponents, for a precious thing can often win a sweetheart for its owner, and the more precious the thing is, the more passionate the sweetheart will be.

There are four periods in the whole course of a woman's life, and these periods are represented by four different types of dresses. Those who are under the age of fifteen belong to the first period. They wear a pair of black trousers and a short white garment with silver buttons; they seldom wear shoes, except on special occasions; their hair is dressed with a queue tied around their heads. From the age of fifteen to the time of marriage, they no longer wear trousers, but wear a black petticoat and a pair of embroidered leggings instead. After marriage, they have to wear a sort of bonnet nearly a foot high, somewhat like an English gentleman's top hat without brim. All married women never dare take off their bonnets at any time except in bed, for it is a sign of marriage and a warning to gallants that they can no longer flirt with them. When a woman reaches the age around forty, she is forbidden to wear anything white or embroidered, her dress should either be black or blue, for this is the last period of her life.

Most of the Shan people like to chew betel-nuts and they seldom stop chewing something. They chew not only betel-nuts, but a mixture of betel-nuts, lime, tobacco and, numerous other things. By frequent chewing of this kind of mixture, their teeth have gradually become as dark and strong as iron. Like Annamese, it is, however, fashionable for them to have dark teeth; but most of the modern girls have now whitened their teeth and stopped chewing the mixture.

The Shan people like sour things greatly particularly vinegar, which seems to them even more important than salt in cooking. Sometimes they also prefer things with disagreeable smell. Take bamboo shoots for instance. They are very good food in China, but the Shans like to keep them in a jug and never eat them until they have become rotted and smelled bad. This kind of food however, is comparatively bearable; what is worse, they also prefer maggots taken from cow's dung, and poisonous wasps. I once tried a wasp, but never want to try a second one.

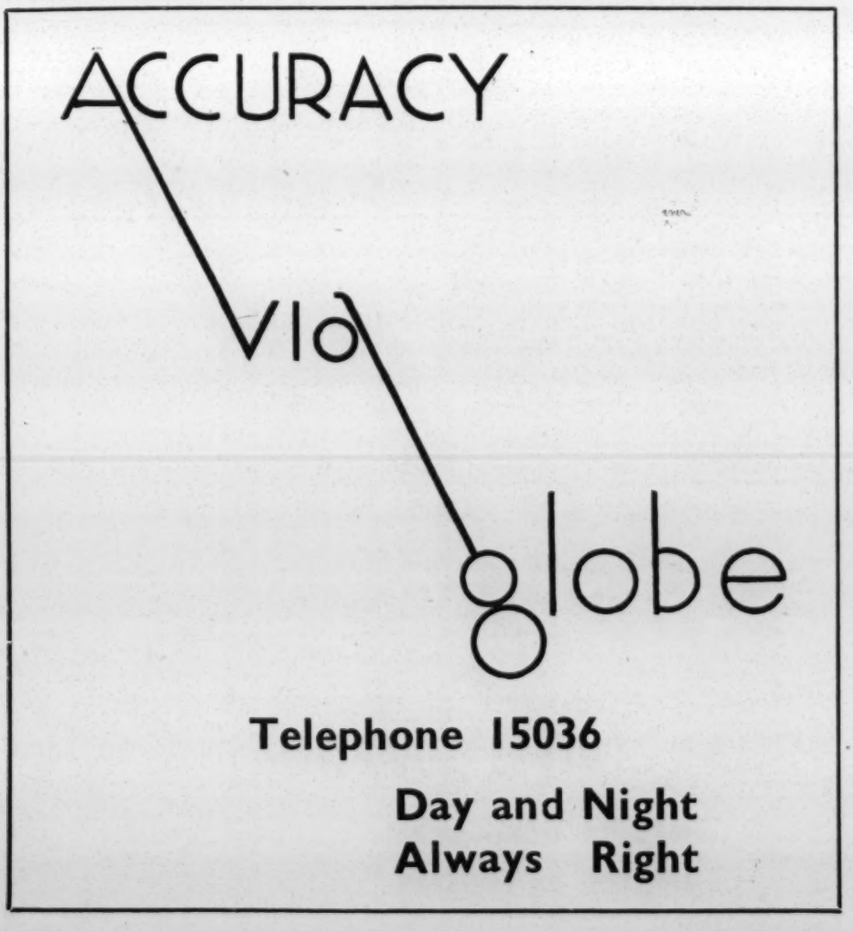
The Kachins are still largely uncivilized. They are called by the Chinese "Yeh Reng" meaning wild people. There are hundreds of thousands of these people near the Yunnan-Burma border. Most of them live in high mountains, leading a sort of primitive life. From tradition, women are the center of society. Besides domestic works, they can do any kind of drudgery, which men consider too heavy to do. Therefore men are very lazy. Their heaviest works are hunting and robbing. They never rob themselves, but rob the richer races like Hans and Shans.

The food of the wild people is very simple. Besides rice, their favorite food is the meat of wild animals. Their cookery is also very simple. The way of cooking rice is to put rice in a bamboo stick and burn it over fire until the bamboo is dried up and scorched. They treat the meat even in a simpler way; sometimes they roast it and sometimes they eat raw meat together with fresh blood. They do not have beds or beddings to sleep in. When it is cold, they will sleep beside a fire with their clothes on.

Like Shans, women are much more numerous than men, so monogamy can hardly exist in this race. Sometimes a man marries more than two wives, and his concubines can be inherited by his eldest son.

They do not have religion, but they believe in Kung Ming, a Chinese Solomon in Han dynasty. It was said that Kung Ming had conquered them long ago and remained to be their god until today. Besides Kung Ming, they also believe in ghosts. Their conception of ghosts is different from that of ours. They believe that everything has a spirit, which, if pleased, can help people and even cure people of disease, so ghosts in their minds are no other than fairies.

The Kachins are the simplest and wildest people among all the races in the border. They regard themselves as very chivalrous and gallant. Their way of showing their bravery and gallantry is to help their friends or relatives in fighting battles. When two groups of Kachins are fighting each other, they would certainly ask



Japan's "Fabricated" Government in China And Question of Oriental Peace

BY RANDALL GOULD

(The following paragraphs, referring particularly to the puppet regime in Nanking, appeared in a series of articles entitled "Orient Roundup" which were written by Mr. Gould for the Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Gould was for many years editor of The Shanghai Evening Post, but recently went to New York where he now resides).

A special word is due the Japanese-fabricated "government of China" now set up in Nanking and functioning after a fashion under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, a former leader in the true Chinese National Government. It is true that Mr. Wang has, or had, a "big name", which is important in China. He was a close associate of the revered Dr. Sun Yat-sen. When he broke away from Chungking many long months ago it looked like a severe, if not a fatal, blow to the cause of Chinese resistance. Yet ultimately this event, even though it took a few other officials from the Chungking fold, has actually been a strengthening factor. Why?

One reason and the fundamental one perhaps is that nothing in the way of a mere political **coup** could halt Chinese resistance, at the stage the war had then attained. But another and more obvious reason has been the singular Japanese maladroitness in handling the opportunity afforded by the Wang defection. From more than one Japanese I have had an outline of what seemed to me, and still seems, the logical, obvious, strategically sound way to handle this chance—which would have been to welcome Mr. Wang promptly, with open arms; to grant him simple, generous "peace terms" which would cause Chungking and everyone else in China to rub eyes in amazement at such proof of Nipponese sincerity; to set him up at once in Nanking with an immediately recognized regime accompanied by a carefully staged "token withdrawal" of some Japanese troops, and every other spectacular (though inwardly meaningless) gift of "face" which could be conveyed to Mr. Wang without actually giving him anything.

The thing could have been done in tremendous style, granted Japanese capacity to think quickly and clearly and to take equally prompt, united action. But unhappily for Nippon's fortunes in China, such qualities have never been much in evidence, and seldom less so throughout the progress of a hesitatant, haggling course of negotiations with Mr. Wang, at very long last capped by an agreement on onerous and complicated terms. The eventual installation and diplomatic recognition of what was patently a "puppet" government at Nanking was anti-climatic even to the Japanese themselves, and today neither Mr. Wang nor his pseudo-rule are often mentioned in Tokyo. On their own ground, and especially in nearby Shanghai which has been plagued by unprecedentedly cynical fostering of gambling, narcotics, gunmen and gangster rule in territory under control of the Wang satellites, there is perhaps still some respect for Mr. Wang as an individual (despite common reference to him as a traitor) but there is no respect for his regime, nor any hope that that with the best of good will it can do anything for China.

"Peace" such as now exists between Japan's incredibly styled "National Government at Nanking" and the Japanese Government is an obvious mockery.

Not only is that the case, but the very signing of a fictitious peace with turncoat Chinese has hurt Japan's chances of convincing any patriotic Chinese that kind words concerning "no territorial annexation", "no indemnity" and so on are any thing but a joke in poor taste. In signing with Mr. Mr. Wang, the Japanese committeed the unpardonable error of imposing a form of peace that was neither completely hard-boiled, nor in any way decent. They claimed no direct indemnity yet they saddled such burdens on Nanking as to amount to the same thing. They made it clear that they intend to garrison China indefinitely. They did not relinquish their grip either upon the formerly Government-owned railways and other utilities, or privately owned Chinese factories, despite gestures without meaning. They gave no real power to the government they had set up despite frequent declarations that here was not to be another Manchukuo. In other words, although Chinese never felt much inclination to attach any importance to Japanese declaration that only some vague "communism" was the target, and that most be put forward if China would only be fair and moderate requirements would "reasonable," they now feel less than ever disposed to credit such talk—if possible.

What, then, is the feeling about the future? It seems to me that the atmosphere in both free China and in Japan, coupled with the obvious existence of a military stalemate neither party tries to do much about, suggests that both the Chinese and the Japanese look to the world situation for eventual solution of the Sino-Japanese embroilment. China has cast her lot with the democracies, Japan with the Axis. If Britain wins with America's help, the Chinese hope and the Japanese fear that Japan will have to listen to reason on a Far East settlement. It is an ironical postscript that many Japanese are worrying, with good cause over the thought that if Germany is triumphant in Europe this may by no means signal the end of Japan's troubles in Asia!

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for help from a third group. If it happens that the third group is friendly with one of these two fighting groups, the third group will not hesitate to help both sides with fighters and armaments.

Physically speaking, the Kachins are very strong. If they are well-trained and armed, they will be made a very strong army, and they will undoubtedly fight desperately for the Chinese, for they all regard themselves the descendants of Kung Ming. Their slogan is: "Whatever Kung Ming dislikes is not allowed to exist in this world." If Kung Ming were alive, he would certainly strongly dislike our present enemy.

Besides the Kachins and Shans, there are some other tribes in Mangshih, such as Li-shu and Pung-lung. But they seldom appear except on market days and often migrate from place to place. Except the Shans, all other tribes like to live in mountains. Therefore, there is still much land in Mangshih waiting people to exploit it and the soil of those lands is so rich that many kinds of delicate plants can grow there. Moreover, the weather is also fit for plantation, though not always agreeable to those who are in dread of changchi. As the number of hospitals are increasing and the works of the doctors are becoming more helpful in Mangshih, this lovely place, I am sure, will some day be a paradise not only for adventurers, but also for everybody.

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Government, C.I.C. Find New, Advantageous Uses For China's Ancient Ancestral Halls

The following article was written by a woman visitor to Yutu, Kiangsi Province, to inspect the work there of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and to see the Baldwin (Pao Ling) School, formerly of Nanchang. Yutu has 22 C.I.C. units, with a total of 238 members. Its most interesting cooperative is devoted to porcelain-making.

Kanhsien, Kiangsi (By Mail)—It is a lovely day—all too rare in a Kiangsi winter and spring. The sun sparkles on the rice-fields and draws heavy scent from trees decked in pink blossom and patches of golden rape and purple pea-flowers. A low red terrace of sandstone encircles us, backed by blue hills, misty in hue, but clear-cut in outline against the sky. Our enjoyment of the scene must be postponed, however, for a cold, muddy bath awaits the rash traveller who lifts his eyes for long from the treacherously narrow path winding snake-like between the paddy-fields.

Our guide at last brings us to our destination, the home of two American ladies, evacuated with their school from Nanchang in northern Kiangsi. But this is no ordinary residence or re-modelled farmhouse. High walls of tamped clay are surmounted by a tiled roof which projects to form a verandah over the front entrance. Tall pillars, graceful curved beams and a barrel-vaulted ceiling add to the interest of this verandah. Stepping over the high door-sill, we enter the cruciform main hall—cool and lofty, its only light coming from the open door and the "tien ching" or "heavenly well" in the center. Rain—the perserveringly persistent rain of Kiangsi—comes through this opening in the roof so a hole in the beaten-earth floor is prepared to receive it.

Directly ahead is a raised platform and, in the center of the back wall, a high altar rising in narrow wooden steps and surrounded with a carved gilt screen gives us the clue to the original purpose of the building. It was an ancestral hall, built by a local clan to house the sacred spirit-tablets of its ancestors. Here the family would gather periodically to worship at the altar and to discuss affairs of family importance—the buying and selling of land, the division of inheritance, the arrangement of marriages. Small rooms built into the four corners would be occupied by poorer members of the clan who would act as caretakers.

But the tablets have been removed from this Hall long ago—probably at the time when the Communists held sway in this region, and in recent years soldiers have been billeted here. When they left, the clan was more than willing to rent the building to our friends for the munificent sum of roughly 2/- a month. They have put wooden floors into the corner rooms, enlarged the window-space, added a kitchen and generally fittted up the building until it is now a simple but very attractive home. During the day the front door is left hospitably open and neighbouring peasants wander in to look with wondering eyes at the pots and vases of bright flowers, the neat unstained wooden tables, chairs and cupboards, the large yellow pumolos spread on the shelves once occupied by the sacred tablets, the general air of cleanliness and comfort. Once a week a Chinese lady doctor holds a clinic in the front hall and a little group mostly women and children—comes to have its skin sores, eye-troubles, headaches and fevers treated with the miraculous foreign medicines.

Government Uses Halls

This is a comparatively small hall belonging to a country family, but, in the town a mile away, there are more imposing ancestral temples which are also being put to strange uses these days, mailny at the order of the Government. We enter one where the series of open halls has been converted into a dormitory for a Christian Refugee Relief Camp. One receives a nightmare-like impression of a pullman carriage as one walks down the narrow passage between raised bamboo platforms, for here the "bunks," dividied from each other by low bamboo screens, are varied in size and each one provides living quarters for a whole fammily. Here one sees the pitiful remnants of a home—tattered padded quilts, a few battered cooking utensils and articles of no intrinsic worth but of great sentimental value. Some, more lucky than others, have a wooden box in which a change of clothing's is carefully locked away. In the bath-houses attached to the dormitories some of the refugees have had the first bath of a life-time. But such indoor sports have not proved over-popular, we are told by the pastor in charge. Having ourselves had some experience of bathing in a draughty out-house in this chilly weather, we have a sneaking fellow-feeling.

Another ancestral temple is used for the dining-room and meeting-hall of the camp, and yet another for a spinning and weaving factory. An old man, whose whiskers must be the envy of many in a land where beards do not grow fast or thickly, works with his feet the cotton-carding machine. Facing him are serried rows of women—old crones with faces etched deeply by years of patient living and suffering, mothers with small children between their knees or babies strapped to their backs, young girls with round, rosy faces and bright eyes quickly nothing every detail of the foreign woman's clothing and hair-style. All are patiently turning the primitive spinning wheels and the fluffy white sausages in a basket on one side gradually turn into the bobbins of thread on the other. On the plaform in front of the old altar—now also denuded of its "spirit-tablets"—stand the weaving looms. The refugees are being trained for this craft in order to help support themselves, but the economic conditions make it impossible for them to earn more than a pittance and the soaring cost of rice is an ever-increasing problem. But in spite of everything, the folk remain amazingly cheery and hopeful.

Nursery in Hall

A few steps along the narrow cobbled street brings us to a baby-sized ancestral hall which is very appropriately used for the camp nursery. The children have all returned to their mothers as it is nearly time for the evening meal, but we see the rooms where they spend the day, thus leaving their mothers free to work at the spinning and weaving. Here in one side-room are rows of baskets in which the small babies sleep and a long bamboo bed on which the older children rest. Next door are rows of small pottery wash-basins and small towels hung out to dry.

In the main hall a nursery school is conducted while the crawlers and toddlers are placed in a pen on the con-

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Three Branches of Methodist Church United; New Bishops Elected

The First and Organizing Session of the China Central Conference of the Methodist Church, which recently closed here, was called mainly to implement the organization of the three Methodist Churches in China into a single body. This union was accomplished in the U. S. at a conference held in Kansas City, Missouri in 1939, but until this conference here the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church had continued independently in China.

Three new bishops were named at the conference. Formerly there were only two, Bishop Ralph A. Ward of Shanghai and Bishop John Gowdy of Foochow. According to the new arrangement the church is divided into four sections each headed by a Bishop. The Reverend Dr. Carleton Lacy was elected Bishop to succeed Bishop Gowdy, who recently retired. He will be stationed in Foochow. Dr. Z. T. Kaung, for many years pastor of the Moore Memorial Church, was elected Bishop and will be stationed in Peiping. Dr. W. Y. Chen was elected Bishop to be stationed in Chungking. Bishop Ralph A. Ward will continue to be stationed in Shanghai.

The Conference was attended by delegates from 10 subsidiary annual conferences and out of a total of 116 duly elected delegates, 111 attended, coming from all parts of China. As a symbol of the Church's determination to continue its work despite all handicaps the Conference sent the following cable to the Methodist Board in New York: "After extended consideration, Central Conference executive board and bishops unanimously urge immediate return of duly qualified Methodist Missionary men and women for work in Free China." The Conference also noted the problems arising from the war-time economic conditions and the huge increase in prices. It was found that in some localities basic costs increased from 10 to 20 times more than the pre-war levels. Although a gain on the exchange had greatly increased the functioning value of American Missionary money received from the U.S., increased living costs more than offset it. In accordance with these observations, the executive board sent an appeal to the New York Board for an additional US$100,000 in the near future.

It might be recalled that two of the three Methodist Churches formerly operating in China were nearly 100 years old. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which was the largest of the three, was established in Foochow in 1847. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was the second largest group, was established in Shanghai in 1848. The third and smallest, the Methodist Protestant Church, was started in Kalgan in 1909.

Bishop Gowdy, who jointly presided over the conference with Bishop Ward, was scheduled to sail for the U.S. with Mrs. Gowdy on the President Coolidge April 25. He came to China more than 40 years ago and for 25 years was president of the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. Later he was president of Fukien Christian University. He became a Bishop in 1930. Bishop and Mrs. Gowdy plan to retire to Pittston, Pennsylvania.

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veniently raised platform. All is bright and clean and orderly—a veritable paradise for these refugee youngsters.

In another part of the town we come to a gateway freshly whitewashed and bearing the "Kung Ho" ("Work Together") red triangle of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Inside we find a group of young men—some refugees from Nanchang and others local men—working busily in their newly-organized flour-milling cooperative. They, too, are housed in an ancestral hall. Their equipment is simple. First the husks are removed in a wooden machine; then the grains are given a preliminary grinding in a hand-mill of basket-work lined with hardened mud, the mill-"stones" being made of small slats of bamboo set in the clay. The next grinding is done between large stones turned by a patient blindfolded ox who treads his everlasting rounds steadily and slowly, but with no signs of excessive enthusiasm. After all, he is not a member of the cooperative and will not share in its profits. The final sifting is done through coarse native cloth in a box-like container worked by a foot-propelled wooden rocker, and then the flour is ready for sale.

Ancient ancestral halls, built and dedicated for the worship of the dead, now serve the urgent needs of the living. Formerly austerely quiet, they now ceaselessly echo to the clatter of bowls and chop-sticks, the whir of spinning wheels, the clack of weaving looms and flour-sifters, the voices of men and of women, the laughter or wails of the younger generation. Although their tablets have been removed, perhaps the spirits of the ancestors still haunt their ancien abodes and confer their blessing on those who bear the brunt of war and evacuation, fighting on the economic front in China's war of resistance.

N.H.L.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

April 6

The Chungking **Ta Kung Pao** claimed that an important military conference with the participation of all divisional commanders is taking place in Tokyo for the purpose of making plans for new operations in China, reported **Reuters** from Chungking.

China's war Minister, General Ho Ying-chin, in a radio broadcast address to Great Britain and the United States, said that the aim of China's campaign of resistance is to safeguard her national freedom and assure genuine peace in the Pacific. Reviewing China's war strength, Gen. Ho said that the Chinese forces at the front now consist of more than 300 divisions, or more than 5,000,000 troops. Moreover, 10,000,000 reserves are now under training in the rear. Eight hundred thousand guerillas are harrassing Japanese communications, and more than 600,000 regular troops are operating behind Japanese lines.

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April 7

Vichy authority announced the appointment of Count Louis de Robien as the new French Ambassador to China.

Chungking officially announced the Chinese recapture of Swabue in eastern Kwangtung on March 4.

*
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April 8

Friction between the remnants of the New Fourth (Communist) Army, disbanded by order of the Central Government, and Government troops, is now reported to have ceased, following the incorporation of the disbanded troops into government units of Gen. Ku Chutung, said **Reuters.**

Grim battles were reported to be raging in areas around the Anyi sector in northern Kiangsi as Chinese mobile units resorted to more intensive guerilla warfare. Chinese troops claimed to have recaptured Kientukai.

Kunming experienced the worst air raid to which it has so far been subjected after five weeks of freedom from air alarms as 27 Japanese planes attacked the city. Heavy damage was done to shops and houses and to the local British Consulate and the Yunnan Office of the Chinese Red Cross.

Speaking at a round-table discussion sponsored by the newspaper **Yomiuri,** Colonel Hayao Mabuchi of the Imperial Headquarters Publicity Section said that Japan must solve the China incident before launching its southward drive.

*
**

April 9

Domei reported that the Japanese forces in Northern Hupeh launched sudden operations against the alleged 50,000 Chinese troops within the area. Fighting was in progress near Anlu, 110 kilometers northwest of Hankow. Chinese reports claimed the recapture of Tsienkiang in central Hupeh as a result of a successful counter-attack. The Japanese were said forced to retreat northwards from the Han River, leaving behind hundreds of killed.

According to arrivals from eastern Chekiang, a Shanghai-bound train from Hangchow was derailed at 8:45 a.m. when it struck a landmine at a point near Ssishih and Chichiao. No casualties resulted, however.

The Pearl River has again been closed to river traffic, said a **Reuter** report from Canton.

*
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April 10

General Mao Tse Tung, chief of the Chinese Eighth Route Army (Communist) spent several days in Moscow two weeks before the arrival of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at Moscow, **Havas** reported.

The Chinese military spokesman, reviewing the recent Kiangsi battle, said that the collapsed Japanese offensives in the Ichang and Nanchang areas last month prevented the Japanese from withdrawing their troops in these zones to other fronts, reported **United Press** from Chungking.

Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Japanese Vice-Minister, of Foreign Affairs, told the Tokyo Provincial Governor's conference that the United States will strengthen her assistance to Chungking on the basis of the Currie report and therefore Japanes must be prepared to meet the situation with patience and determination.

Chinese forces attacking Anyi in northern Kiangsi claimed to have reoccupied Chwanpei and Chowkia (north of Anyi), Futungshan, Sungshushan and Wankungtsien (west of Anyi), as well as Yuankand and Leika, reported **Kuomin.**

Japanese troops were said to be pressing Chinese forces in the Tahung Mountains, as a sequel to the capture of Wangkiatien and Shaokiatien, north and east respectively of Anlu, which were captured the previous day, **Domei** claimed. Japanese planes meanwhile, subjected Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, to severe bombing, claimed another **Domei** report.

Chungking denied a Japanese allegation of the defection of Chinese overseas, particularly those in the South Seas.

*
**

April 11

Chungking expected the exchange of Ministers between China and Australia to take place soon. The names of the Chinese and Australian ministers have already been decided upon and at present they are only awaiting confirmation by the two governments, it was further reported, said **Reuters.**

War conditions on hte various China fronts were reported to the Japanese throne, when the Emperor received in audience a group of high-ranking Army officers who recently returned from China, said **Domei.**

*
**

April 12

A National Sales Monopoly Planning Committee whose task will be to draft regulations concerning a monopoly on salt, sugar, matches, tobacco and alcohol has been inaugurated under the Ministry of Finance in Chungking.

Japanese planes were said to be active along the Chekiang-Kiangsi route. Kwangsin, Wuyi and Yungkand were reported to have been severely bombed.

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Terrorism Rife in Shanghai; Gunmen Slay Four Chungking Bank Employes

Gangsters this past week assassinated four bank employees, Japanese gendarmes attempted to take over the Chinese Ratepayers Association, policemen shot and killed by mistake a bodyguard of the Commissioner of Police of Greater Shanghai, and thugs threw a bomb into the home of a judge of the Kiangsu High Court in a wave of terrorism unequaled since the recent bombing of Chungking banks and the kidnapping of Bank of China employees.

Chungking banks in Shanghai have been closed down temporarily in face of continued Nanking-regime atrocities. Cause for this and latest terrorism of Wang Ching-wei's "Gestapo" agents was the cold-bloded assassination of Zau Zung-ching, head of the Sinza Road subbranch of the Bank of China, and Chang Siao-hung, chief cashier of the Bank of China's main office in Shanghai.

On April 16, nine Bank of China officials of the 128 living in the bank's dormitory on Jessfield Road were "arrested" by the Nanking-regime. Six were allowed to go free late that same night while Mr. Zau, Mr. Chang and one other employe were shot. The surviving victim of the shooting is now lying in a critical condition at St. Luke's Hospital.

Chinese Dollar Drops

Main motive behind this crime is the desire to force acceptance of worthless Central Reserve Bank currency in the International Settlement and the French Concession. While this did not succeed, the Chinese dollar nose-dived in value and Chungking bank doors have closed until better police protection can be obtained for employes.

Nanking-sponsored institutions suffered tit-for-tat in the week's terrorism, however. Tsang Yang-fong, accountant in the Shanghai Customs bureau and official of the Central Reserve Bank, was shot and hacked to death in the Dah Hwa Hospital in the presence of his wife and children. The victim was recupering from the amputation of a leg caused by a previous assassination attempt. Mr. Tsang's bodyguard is believed to have led the murderers to the victim's room.

Furthermore, Li Ting-mu, head of the auditing department of the Central Reserve Bank, was shot and killed while ascending the first flight of steps of the Chung Nan Hotel on Avenue Edward VII. The gunman who fired the shot was captured by police.

Police Resist Seizure

Japanese gendarmes attempted to invade and seize the Chinese Ratepayers Association for their puppet Nanking-sponsored S.M.C. delegates last week. A group of Japanese led by Major Hayashi and accompanied by Chinese plainclothes officials of the Nanking Government appeared at the Association office and demanded entrance. The Shanghai Municipal Police had expected such a move and officers stationed there refused to grant the request.

Three cars then arrived at the scene bringing 15 more gendarmes and Chinese, most of whom were armed. A call to the Central Station brought Deputy Commissioner G. J. Bonnett, who asserted that the police had priority rights. After an hour and 15 minutes of wrangling, the Japanese left and the Chinese constables remained on guard with instructions to refuse any further demands for entrance.

Assassination with political repercussions was the shooting of a bodyguard of General Loo Ying, Commissioner of Police of Greater Shanghai. He was killed and two others were wounded in a gun battle with members of the French police last week.

According to a communique issued by the French police, members of Poste Foch, while on duty in the sector including Route Grouchy, where the affray occurred, were advised that several armed criminals were at the end of a lane in that street.

The policemen rushed to the scene and found themselves in the presence of several individuals, all well armed. Taking them for criminals, the police officers ordered them to surrender and when the Chinese refused to obey, the policemen opened fire.

Council Receives Protest

In connection with the attack a set of four demands was presented to the French Municipal Council by Greater Shanghai Municipal authorities. The demands included the punishment of the culprits, payment of compensation, apology for the outrage, and an assurance that no similar incident will happen again in the future.

A further political crime was the bombing of Judge S. T. Feng's home. Hand grenades were tossed at the residence by four men, but little damage was done to the premises. Three Chinese policemen were injured slightly from the explosion, however. The terrorists escaped despite shots fired at them, by the law officers.

Who's Who in China

Dao Pao-chuan, journalist and Government official; born in Shaoshing, Chekiang, Jan. 1902; LL.B., Shanghai Law College, 1924; received his advanced

Dao Pao-chuan
陶百川

education at Harvard University, U.S.A., 1935; Chief Judge of the Court-Martial of the Shanghai—Woosung Garrison Headquarters, Shanghai, 1933; professor of political science, the Central Political College, 1937; Publisher, **The National Times**, Hongkong, 1939-40; member of the Standing Committee of the People's Political Council, Chungking, since 1938; Publisher and Editor, **The Central Fortnightly**, Chungking, since 1940; author of the following books: "Labor Movement and Labor Law in China," and "The Three People's Principles and Communism;" address: People's Political Council, Chungking; or 25 New Koa Du, Chungking.

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Men and Events

Shao Hwa-tan, Chinese Minister at Mexico City, has departed for his new post as Chinese Minister at Rio de Janeiro. He and Mrs. Shao are traveling by way of the United States.

*

The officers and staff of the American Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. will hold a farewell reception at the Navy Y. Library from 5 to 7 p.m., Thursday, May 1, in honor of B. Ward Smith, general secretary, who is returning to the United States.

*

F. J. Sanger was scheduled to lecture before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, 20 Museum Road at 5:30 p. m. Thursday, April 24 on the subject, "Natural Flight." The British Consul-General, Mr. A. H. George was scheduled to preside.

*

G. W. Boissevain, Consul-General for the Netherlands in Shanghai, will be guest of honor and speaker at a luncheon of the American University Club on Tuesday April 29 at 12:30 p.m. Mr. Boissevain will speak on "Kingdom of the Netherlands."

*

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, on April 17 resumed his commission in the U. S. Army. Col. Roosevelt served in the American Expeditionary force in France in the Great War and later served as Governor of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. He was with the British forces in France at the beginning of the present war.

*

Mayor Chen Kung-po of the local municipal administration has issued orders forbidding the "sale by force" of Nanking flags as well as certain magazines and newspapers published within Japanese controlled territory. It was reported that certain racketeering publications, including a Russian-language organ and a bi-lingual journal were using this method of obtaining subscribers.

*

James Minifie, well known correspondent for the **New York Herald-Tribune**, was seriously injured on April 18 when a German bomb hit and partly demolished the hotel where Mr. Minifie was residing. Mr. Minifie is a Canadian. The London offices of two leading American broadcasting offices, National Broadcasting Corporation and Columbia Broadcasting Corporation, also were destroyed by Nazi bombs, according to the report.

*

Foreigners residing in the United States, who have announced their intention of becoming citizens by taking out their first papers, must serve in the U. S. Army similar to citizens whose names have been drawn in the draft. In case they do not wish to serve in the Army they must surrender their "first papers," according to an announcement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The report stated that Mexicans had shown little inclination to serve in the army.

*

U. S. Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox, announced on April 17 that an officer and 35 Marines had been sent to London for guard service at the American Embassy. Naval officials in Washington stated that it was necessary to place guards about the building "be cause it often is the scene of the most secret and important political and military transactions." For several years prior to the outbreak of war the State Department used young naval and marine officers as couriers for dispatching mail beween European capitals, particularly Berlin and Moscow.

The National Government, upon recommendation by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, conferred the posthumous honor of Captain upon the late Lieutenant Liu Ying-shih of the Chinese Airforce. The posthumous honor of Lieutenant was also conferred on the late N.C.O. Kang Pao-chung. The report didn't state how they met their deaths.

*

Captain James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, went to Honolulu April 19, where he joined the Staff of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet. Capt. Roosevelt is a member of the U. S. Marines Corps. Capt. Roosevelt and Major Gerald Thomas, also of the Marines, departed by Clipper from Honolulu for the Orient on April 22.

*

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who recently was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, was scheduled to meet Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo. Ambassador to the Vichy Government in Lisbon, Portugal. Dr. Quo proceeded to Lisbon in order to fly to the United States on his way back to China. According to report from Chungking, Dr. Koo was expected to proceed to London to assume his post as Ambassador in succession to Dr. Quo.

*

The Nippon Airways Company, which operates air mail and passenger planes between Nanking and Tokyo, announced April 21 that a new schedule and route will be put into effect June 1. Flying time between Nanking and Tokyo will be seven and one-half hours under the new arrangement. The reduction in time will result from the omission of Osaka as a stopping place. The planes used will be a giant 21 seater Douglas and a Mitsubishi 11 passenger plane, built in Japan. The planes will leave Nanking at 8 a.m. for Shanghai and will leave here at 9:30 a.m. flying directly to Fukuoka.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron Jules Guillaume, who is now in Chungking, was received by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on April 18. The Ambassador also called on Madame Chiang and presented a personal donation to the China Child Welfare Association, of which Madame Chiang is Chairman.

*

The American Volunteer Units in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be the guests of the American Chamber of Commerce at a buffet dinner scheduled for Friday April 25 at 7:45 p.m. The entertainment will include an exhibition of moving picture films including several newsreels and the film "Comrade X", none of which has previously been shown here.

*

The Rev. Edwin Marx of the United Christian Missionary Society will deliver an address before members of the Sino-Foreign group at the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Wednesday April 30 at 7:30 p.m. Reverend Marx recently returned from a trip to Honolulu where he accompanied Mrs. Marx on her way home to the U. S. He will speak on "Hawaii, Peacefull Paradise or Restless Rampart."

*

The Chinese papers recently reported a remarkable example of longevity at Wusih, Kiangsu when three men, reputedly son, father and grandfather visited the city. The father was said to be 108 years old, and his son was reported at 90. The grandson was a mere stripling of 70, according to the report. It was claimed that the grandfather could remember the Taiping Rebellion as he was born in 1834 or three years prior to the birth of Gen. Frederick Townsend Ward. It was claimed that there are six generations of the family living in the ancestral home near Wusih. The grandfather was so weak that he had to be carried into the city, but the son and grandson came in under their own power, stated the report.

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Toys do not always quieten the 'cross' baby

Graduate nurse tells of treatment used for her own baby girl.

When toys fail to please baby you may be sure that something is wrong. A Canadian nurse, Mrs. Mary E. Crosthwaite of Freeman, Ontario, tells of the treatment she found successful when her own baby girl was fretful. "My little girl was a small delicate baby at birth, always constipated and cross. When she was a month old I bought Baby's Own Tablets and was so pleased with the results obtained I have used them constantly ever since when baby has been cross, feverish, teething, or at the first signs of a cold.

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The American Workroom has announced a dinner dance at the Chase Bank Club on Saturday evening May 17, at 7:30 o'clock. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Eric Petersen, Mrs. Clark Lee, Mrs. J. Cornfield and Mrs. Wirt Leonard. The proceeds will be donated to the British Red Cross Fund.

*

The American Red Cross announced in Washington on April 22 that two Greek ships which were carrying relief materials donated in the United States, had disappeared. One ship, the Grigorios, carried US$120,000 worth of pharmaceutical products destined for war refugees in Greece, while the other steamer, the Kassandra Luludis, carried various relief goods valued at US$1,000,000.

*

The Japanese authorities announced—according to a report in the **Miyako Shimbun** on April 17—that more than 50 different Protestant Christian Denominations will be amalgamated into one body, known as the Japan Christian Brotherhood. Among the denominations to be "amalgamated" are the Methodists, Baptists, Church of the Nazarene, Episcopalians, Unionists, Evangelists, Salvation Army. The preparatory work will be conducted by a committee headed by the Rev. Mitsuru Timita, numbering some 30 persons. It was hoped, according to the report, to have the work completed by early May in order that the body could be registered with the Ministry of Education so as to conform with the new law. One of the prime objects of the organization will be to send missionaries to China to engage in social work, stated the **Miyako.**

*

Twelve Soviet cargo ships have called at U. S. Pacific coast ports since the first of the year, according to a report received here this week. Of these, nine called at San Francisco and three at Portland, Ore. The ships were the Voroski, Angarstror, Kim, Minsk, Michurin, Azadbaidjan, Askhasbad, Transbalt, Tbisili, Dekabrist, Batumi, and Donbass. All of the Soviet ships carried cargoes of copra obtained in the Philippines, which were delivered to the El Dorado Oil Company which extracts coconut oil for export. The report stated that most of the oil was shipped aboard the Soviet steamers, which sailed directly for Vladivostock. The Minsk took on US$500,000 worth of platinum at Portland. One British ship, which also arrived in this period with a cargo of copra from Manila was ordered to take the cargo to Vancouver due to suspicion on the part of British authorities that the oil might ultimately find its way to Germany where it would be used for war purposes. Several of the Soviet ships carried women among the crew. The ships arrived at San Francisco in a damaged condition, were weather beaten, inefficiently loaded and were disreputable in appearance. In 1940 Soviet ships arrived at West Coast ports at the rate of only about one per month.

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In the United States Court for China

WALTER NORMAN RUSSELL, *Plaintiff*, vs. LILA LEVOVNA ZIMMERMAN RUSSELL, *Defendant*.	Cause No. 4584 Civil No. 2463 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 4, 1941. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 3rd day of April, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of April, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was 724½-12th Street, San Diego, California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of April, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

The latest Nazi decree enforced in Holland on April 19, was to deprive all Jews of radio sets. They were ordered to deliver their radio receiving sets to the municipal authorities within two weeks.

*

Clyde G. Stewart of the Indian Police stationed at Rangoon, Burma and Mr. Scott, a member of the Indian Forestry Services, arrived in Chungking on April 21 and called on General Chiang Kai-shek.

*

John S. Service of the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, is departing shortly for Chungking where he will be connected with the American Embassy. Mr. Service will join Ambassador C. E. Gauss, who is scheduled to arrive in Hongkong from the United States shortly.

*

Henry Luce, publisher of **Time** and **Life** magazines, was scheduled to depart from New York on April 24 on a trip to Chungking. He will be accompanied by his wife, Clare Booth, who is a famous playwright. Mr. and Mrs. Luce plan to remain in Chungking for 10 days as the guest of the National Government. Erskine Caldwell, noted American playwright, author of "Tobacco Road," who has been in Chungking for some time with Mrs. Caldwell, who is a staff photographer for **Life**, departed on April 22 by airplane for Russia, traveling by way of Lanchow and Alma Ata. Prior to their departure, Mrs. Caldwell spoke over the Chungking radio on "China's War Relief Problem."

*

The spokesman of the Japanese Embassy at Shanghai denied a report published in the local newspapers that the entry of foreigners into Japan had been restricted. He admitted, however, that in "exceptional cases," applications would be sent to the Foreign Office in Tokyo for approval. In case of urgency such applications would be telegraphed, he stated. When the spokesman was asked to explain the meaning of "exceptional cases" he said that such could only be decided when their applications were received. He then added—laughingly—"Those who behave themselves in Shanghai will not need to have their applications submitted to Tokyo for approval."

*

Nobuchika Takeda, said to be a student at Keio University of Japan, was arrested by the Burmese authorities on March 28 when he illegally crossed the border into Burma from Thailand. The incident occurred near the town of Chiengmai where Takeda was said to be making ethnological studies among the inhabitants of the border region. Takeda arrived at Bangkok in October last year and had been making long inspection trips along the Thai-Burma border among the local Laotian and Burmese peoples. Takeda was accompanied by a Siamese guide and interpreter. The Japanese Legation at Bangkok claimed Takeda had crossed the border in a forest where the line was not clearly indicated.

The local Japanese **Shanghai Mainichi**, reported on April 23 that Prof. Chen Chu, formerly connected with the Great China University and the University of Shanghai, has been appointed Dean of Arts at the Central University in Nanking.

*

The Sino-Burmese Cultural Association, which is headed by Dr. Lo Chia-lun, President of National Central University, held a meeting in Chungking on April 21, when 112 new members were admitted to the organization. It was voted to donate a number of reference books to the library of Rangoon University.

*

Both Chungking and Peiping held ceremonies in commemoration of the 736th anniversary of the birthday of Ghenggis Khan on April 19. The celebration in Peiping was held at the Mongolian and Tibetan School and consisted of Mongolian songs and Tibetan dancing. Ho Huo Chin spoke on the historical achievements of the Mongolian conquerer. In Chungking Gen. Ku Chen Lun, Governor of Kansu, and other high officials visited the mausoleum of the Mongol chieftain, which was removed to the vicinity of Chungking prior to the Japanese occupation of Inner-Mongolia in 1937. Another ceremony was held at Irenholo by Prince Sha of Mongolia, who has remained loyal to China. The ceremony at Chungking was filmed by the China Motion Picture Corporation.

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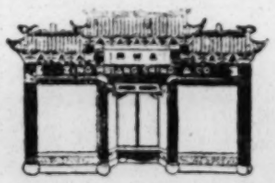

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Picture of the Chinese

WITH LOVE AND IRONY—By Lin Yutang. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. The John Day Company. New York. 1940. US$2.75.

Lin Yutang is not connected with the Chinese Ministry of Publicity in any way. His book under review—With Love and Irony—certainly cannot be classified as any kind of propaganda. However, this book has done a great deal to make China and the Chinese better understood by the English reading public.

Like his other books—My Country and My People, the Importance of Living, and Moment in Peking—Lin Yutang did a tremendous service to his country by interpreting China and the Chinese way of thinking and living to the world. In his interpretations, he exposed China's shortcomings. Unlike the apologists and diplomats, he made no attempt to whitewash the evil practices of corruption and the harms done to this country by civil wars. However, his sincere revelation succeeded in showing the greatness of this country and the comparisons which he made of this country with that of America and Britain brought out many interesting contradictions. His books have helped Americans and Europeans to know China and to like China.

If Japan wants to make her propaganda to be effective in foreign countries, she could do better to issue less pamphlets and booklets and to train one or two good Japanese writers to tell the Americans and the Europeans the humble ways of living and working of the Japanese farmers and how the Japanese arrange flowers in a vase. To say that the Chinese are bad and that the Japanese are good and that the Japanese are waging a "holy war" against the Chinese in order to "emancipate" the Chinese people or to save the Chinese from Communism will not change the friendly and sympathetic attitudes of the Americans and Europeans toward China.

Japanese propaganda has only succeeded in making the Americans and Europeans hate the Japanese because they know that not a single word of the Japanese propaganda is true. Japanese propaganda has only succeeded in creating suspicion among Americans and Europeans about Japan's real intentions, which she declares is for "no territorial ambition." Lin Yutang in this book in a most clever way ridiculed the position of Japan in China. In a dialogue between "Hirota and the Child," the famous Foreign Minister found it difficult to answer such simple questions of the child: "But why do they (the Chinese) hate us if we have been good friends with them? Is Manchukuo their country or our country? Why do we force them to take our help, if they don't want it? Very well, but Daddy, do you think, if you were a Chinese, you would trust the Japanese? Tell me, Daddy, why do you really want to do all this? Can't you let China alone?" and "Do you like the Imperial Army methods?"

In the same vein and spirit as in the Importance of Living, Lin Yutang wrote in this book some fifty sketches and essays and satires, many of them turned out during his year of editing and contributing to Chinese magazines and newspapers, and others written for American periodicals during his stay in the United States. These fifty sketches cover a wide range of topics from comparing Chinese with the English and the Americans, the Chinese and the Japanese, the cities of Shanghai and Peking, freedom of speech, the calisthenic value of kowtowing, King George's prayer, to that of Mickey Mouse, libraries, bedbugs, funeral notices, beggars, monks, gold diggers, the lost Mandarin and "I like to talk with women."

Pearl S. Buck, in her introduction, declares of this volume: "It contains the kind of writing which is perhaps above all others most native to Lin Yutang's genius, and genius unquestionably he is. These writings represent the sparkling, thrusting quality of his thought. They are the instinctive expression of the working of his mind, glancing, darting, penetrating, laughing...."

This book proves to be the most interesting and entertaining type of writing not only because of its humor and wit, but most revealing in the basic problems of mankind.

F. F.

U.S.—Japanese Relations Probed

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN'S NEW ORDER. By William Johnstone. Oxford University Press, New York, 1941, 392 pages. US$3.

Mr. Johnstone's book is a scholarly analysis of America's role in China from the time first American traders appeared in China until late 1940. The greatest emphasis, however, is laid on the recent years, more especially since July 7, 1937, when the present warfare in Asia began.

The author, who is a scholar himself and is professor of political science at George Washington University, has written a book for scholars. It is one of those volumes packed with information, complete with footnotes—but is hard going for the layman. Mr. Johnstone extensively studies the nature of American rights and interests in China, both business and religious, educational, and philanthropic, since earliest times. His treatise includes thorough analyses of American rights under extraterritoriality and other privileges granted by early Chinese Governments and under more recent agreements with China and other nations, chiefly the Nine Power Treaty.

Mr. Johnstone pulls no punches in condemnation of Japan for violation of the Nine Power Treaty and every other affirmation Japan has made as to its peaceful intentions in the Far East. In a straight-from-the-shoulder final chapter on "A Far Eastern Policy for the United States in a World at War," he advocates bold American steps in relation to Japan and lists the following basic objectives of such an American policy:

"1. Continue to work for the acceptance of the principle of the Open Door in Asia and the Pacific Area;

"2. Continue to respect the independence of China and insist on the Maintenance of this independence according

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In the United States Court for China

ALVIN TAYLOR PARKER, *Plaintiff,* vs. MARGARET REVA PARKER, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4585 Civil No. 2464 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 7th, 1941 WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 7th day of April, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of April, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of April, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not reside in China, nor has she resided in China for the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was 4524, Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of April, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of April, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order: otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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to the obligations of the Nine Power Treaty;

"3. Continue to exercise its right to protect the lives and property of its citizens in the Far East insofar as is consistent with national interest;

"4. Continue to oppose the domination of large areas of the Far East by one nation to the exclusion of the rights and interests of other nations;

"5. Continue to work for the acceptance of the principles of 'order under law,' respect for treaty obligations, and adherence to methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes."

W. L. B.

Understanding The News

THE NEWS AND HOW TO UNDERSTAND IT. By Quincy Howe. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1940. 250 pages. US$2.

This is another one of those "how to" books. However, instead of being written in a drab, academic style, its style is simple and the contents is engrossing. Instead of relying on the scissors and pastepot for numerous illustrations of "news" stories, Mr. Howe, an American magazine editor, has written a number of short, satirical versions of the news features he discusses.

Mr. Howe digests principal sources of news in America, namely newspapers, magazines and the radio. He probes the backgrounds of each of these agencies for the propagation of news, as well as the lives and tendencies of the various men who dig up and interpret the news for these agencies.

The author credits the **New York Times** and the **Chicago Daily News** with the best foreign services of individual newspapers, says that the **Associated Press** excels in accuracy, the **United Press** in speed, and describes the Columbia Broadcasting System's broadcasts from European capitals as superior to the other systems' programs. Elmer Davis, Raymond Gram Swing, Lowell Thomas and H. V. Kaltenborn are the foremost news commentators, in his opinion. However, the author has little to say of news coverage in the Far East and of Far Eastern correspondents he mentions only Hugh Byas, long-time **New York Times** man at Tokyo who recently left for the U. S.

W. L. B.

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In the United States Court for China

In re: The Estate of MALCOLM F. FARLEY Deceased.	Cause No. 4587 Special Proceedings No. 2466 NOTICE to Creditors To be filed at Shanghai, China, April 22, 1941 WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.*

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MALCOLM F. FARLEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 26th day of October, 1941, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

(Signed) PAUL P. WIANT
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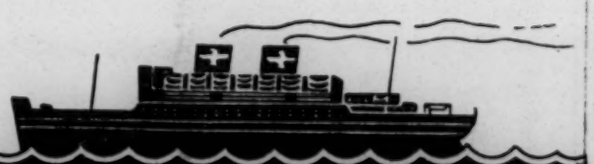

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